The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1867. NO. 183.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

Wednesday Evening, March 13, 1867.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

The Course of the South--Its Duty and its Power to Check Radicalism--Effect of Conforming to the Sherman Bill, etc.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1867.

I have yet to meet among those who are friends to the South (and they are not few in this District) a single individual who counsels resistance to the terms which are now offered the non-represented States. A conformity to the provisions of the measure tendered them is urged as the most complete check to the career of radicalism that can be made. That party lives on what its members please to style "advancement"; but now they have advanced to a point beyond which (if they are met by the South in the way best suited to protect its welfare, and that is by adopting the plan of reconstruction now on the statute books,) they dare not go. It is very true that there are parties who will upon no condition admit southern representatives until after the next presidential election, and these politicians would be heartily glad if the act of Congress should be rejected, as they would then have a better excuse for their conduct; but these are in a minority, and any disposition to reject any State after the requirements of the Sherman bill are complied with will raise a great commotion in the Radical party. I have heard this asserted by prominent representative Radicals, and it may be set down that just so soon as the States south of the Potomac have complied strictly with all of the provisions of the Sherman bill, without leaving a loophole for cries of inconsistency, that moment the strength of the great dominant party commences a rapid ebb. That the people of the South will treat the situation in the proper manner, no one with whom I have conversed on the subject presumes to doubt.

There is as yet no certainty as to when Congress will adjourn, but the general impression seems to be that it will not be much under a fortnight, and that then it will be until autumn, if not until the first Monday in December. In that instance, impeachment will be an entirely dead letter. TIMON.

The United States and France.

Minister Dix has addressed a letter to Secretary Seward, dated Paris, February 19, 1867, enclosing a translation of the facts of the annual "Exposition of the condition of the French Empire," presented by the government to the Senate and Corps Legislatiff, relating to the United States and Mexico, from which we make the annexed extracts:

"No subject of disagreement exists at this moment between the two countries; on the contrary everything is contributing more and more to bring them nearer to each other in their policy. His Majesty has received, on a recent occasion, the assurance of sentiments of friendship which were expressed to him in the name of the United States, and which correspond perfectly with our own feelings.

We need not recur at this time to the necessity which caused us to undertake the expedition to Mexico. We sought redress of grievances of every description, and denials of justice from which our people had suffered for many years, and animated by that generous sentiment which will always induce France to render her intervention useful wherever she shall be led to carry her arms, we did not refuse to unite in an attempt at regeneration by which all interests would have profited; but in lending its interests to this work the government of the Emperor had assigned beforehand a limit to its sacrifices, and the Emperor had fixed the end of the present year as the extreme term of our military occupation. The evacuation was to have been made in three detachments, the first leaving in the month of November, 1866, the second in March, and the third in November, 1867. These arrangements, conformable to our own previous intentions, had been made in the fullness of our liberty of action. Anything which had partaken of the nature of external pressure could only have placed us in the position, in spite of ourselves, of prolonging a state of things which we wished to abridge. Reasons, arising out of our military situation, determined the Emperor to modify the first arrangement by substituting for a partial evacuation, at succeeding periods of time, the simultaneous transportation home of our whole *corps d'armee* in the Spring of the present year. These measures are now in a course of execution, and during the month of March next our troops will have left Mexico. Far from desiring to free itself from engagements which it has contracted on its own account, the Government of the Emperor will thus hasten their fulfilment.

WHAT DID MARY SAY?—During the trial of one Cogzell, for kidnapping, which took place lately at Hillsborough, N. C., an incident occurred, which created considerable fun at the expense of wigs and counsel. A Miss Sloan was testifying, and was requested to state all that she knew about a certain transaction. Witness: "I was in a sitting-room, when Mary came from the kitchen hurriedly, and Cogzell after her. He caught hold of her at the sitting-room door, and said: "Mary, you have been here long enough; come and go home now." "What did Mary say?" Attorney for State: "Stop there; I object to the question." Here a discussion took place, in which four lawyers participated; after which the judges held a long, serious, and excited discussion on the subject, and finally, in a very formal and pompous manner, stated that it was the opinion of the court that the question should be answered. The court-room was crowded almost to suffocation, and the most intense interest was manifested at this stage of the proceedings. The question was repeated: "What did Mary say?" and the witness answered: "She didn't say a word!"—*Spartansburg (S. C.) Express.*

Pius IX. is the two hundred and fifty seventh Pontiff who has sat in St. Peter's chair. He is now seventy-five years old, and has been Pope for twenty-one years.

A man maned Douglas, on Saturday waved a flag from an upper window of a hotel in Providence, shouting "I am almost there." He meant Heaven, but was taken to the lunatic asylum.

A woman in Chicago, who was divorced from her husband a year and a half ago, has found time to fall in love with another man, and to sue him for a breach of promise.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[Radical members marked "R." Conservatives marked "C."

CONNECTICUT.
James Dixon, c,
Orris S Ferry, r

CALIFORNIA.
John Conness, r
Cornelius Cole, r

DELAWARE.
Geo Read Riddle, c
Willard Saulsbury, c

ILLINOIS.
Richard Yates, r
Vacancy.

INDIANA.
Thos A Hendricks, c
Lyman Trumbull, r

IOWA.
James W Grimes, r
James Harlan, r

KANSAS.
Vacancy
Do

MAINE.
Lot M Morrill, r
W P Fessenden, r

MASSACHUSETTS.
Chas Sumner, r
Henry Wilson, r

MARYLAND.
Reverdy Johnson, c
Vacancy

MISSOURI.
John B Henderson, r
C D Drake, r

MICHIGAN.
Zachariah Chandler, r
Jacob M Howard, r

KENTUCKY.
James Guthrie, c
Vacancy.

MINNESOTA.
Alex Ramsay, r
Dan'l S Norton, c

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Aaron H Craigin, r
Jas W Patterson, r

NEW YORK.
Edwin D Morgan, r
Roscoe Conkling, r

NEW JERSEY.
A G Cattell, r
F T Frelinghuysen, r

NEVADA.
Wm M Stewart, r
Vacancy

OHIO.
Benj F Wade, r
John Sherman, r

OREGON.
Geo H Williams, r
Henry W Corbett, r

PENNSYLVANIA.
Chas R Buckalew, c
Simon Cameron, r

RHODE ISLAND.
Wm Sprague, r
Henry B Anthony, r

TENNESSEE.
David T Fowler, r
J S Patterson, c

VERMONT.
Geo F Edmunds, r
Simon Cameron, r

WISCONSIN.
Jas R. Doolittle, c
Vacancy.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Peter G Van Winkle, r
Waitman T Willey, r

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW YORK.
1 Stephen Tabor, c
2 Demas Barnes, c
3 Wm E Robinson, c
4 John Fox, c
5 John Morrissey, c
6 Thos E Stewart, c
7 John W Chandler, c
8 James Brooks, c
9 Fernando Wood, c
10 Wm H Robertson, c
11 Chas H Van Wyck, r
12 John H Kereham, r
13 Thos Cornell, r
14 J V L Pruyn, c
15 J A Griswold, r
16 Orange Ferris, r
17 C T Hulburd, r
18 James M Marvin, r
19 Wm C Fields, r
20 A H Ladin, r
21 Roscoe Conkling, r
22 J C Churchill, r
23 Dennis McCarthy, r
24 T M Pomeroy, r
25 Wm H Kelsey r
26 Wm S Lincoln, r
27 Hamilton Ward, r
28 Lewis Selye, r
29 Burt Van Horn, r
30 J M Humphrey, c
31 H Van Aernam, r

DELAWARE.
John Nicholson, c

ILLINOIS.
1 N B Judd, r
2 J F Farnsworth, r
3 E B Washburne, r
4 A C Harding, r
5 J Ingersoll, r
6 Burton C Cook, r
7 H P H Bromwell, r
8 Shelby McCullum, r
9 Lewis W Ross, c
10 A G Burr, c
11 Sam'l Marshall, c
12 John Baker, r
13 G B Baum, r
At large, J A Logan, r

INDIANA.
1 Wm E Niblack, c
2 Michael C Kerr, c
3 M C Hunter, r
4 Wm S Holman, c
5 Geo W Julian, r
6 John Colburn, r
7 H D Washburne, r
8 Godlove S Orth, r
9 Schuyler Colfax, r
10 Wm Williams, r
11 Jno P C Shanks, r

1 James F Wilson, r
2 Hiram Price, r
3 Wm B Allison, r
4 W M Longbridge, r
5 G M Dodge, r
6 Asahel W Hubbard, r

KANSAS.
Sidney Clark, r

MAINE.
1 John Lynch, r
2 Sidney Perham, r
3 James G Blaine, r
4 John A Peters, r
5 Fred'k A Pike, r

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 Thos D Eliot, r
2 Oakes Ames, r
3 Ginery Twitchell, r
4 Sam'l Hooper, r
5 Benj. F. Butler, r
6 Nat P Banks, r
7 Geo S Boutwell, r
8 John B Baldwin, r
9 W B Washburne, r
10 Henry L Dawes, r

MARYLAND.
1 Hiram McCullough, c
2 S Arthur, c
3 C E Phelps, c
4 Francis Thomas, r
5 Frederick Stone, c

MISSOURI.
1 Wm A Pile, r
2 C A Newcom, r
3 Thos E Noell, c
4 J J Gravelly, r
5 J W McClurg, r
6 R T Van Horn, r
7 Benj F Loan, r
8 J P Benjamin, r
9 G W Anderson, r

MICHIGAN.
1 Fer C Beamen, r
2 Chas Upson, r
3 Austin Blair, r
4 Thos W Ferry, r
5 B E Trowbridge, r
6 John F Driggs, r

MINNESOTA.
1 Wm Windom, r
2 Ignatius Donnelly, r

NEW JERSEY.
1 William Moore, r
2 Wm A Newell, r
3 Chas Sitgreaves, c
4 John Hill, r
5 G A Halsey, r

NEVADA.
Delons R Ashley, r

OHIO.
1 Benj Eggleston, r
2 R B Hayes, r
3 Robt C Schenck, r
4 Wm Lawrence, r
5 Wm H Munger, c
6 R W Clark, r
7 Saml Shellaberger, r
8 C S Hamilton, r
9 Ralph P Buckland, r
10 James M Ashley, r
11 John T Wilson, r
12 P Van Trump, c
13 G W Morgan, c
14 Martin Welker, r
15 Tobias A Plants, r
16 John A Bingham, r
17 Ephraim R Eckley, r
18 Rufus P Spalding, r
19 James A Garfield, r

OREGON.
J D H Henderson, r

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 Samuel J Randall, c
2 Charles O'Neill, r
3 Leonard Myers, r
4 W D Kelley, r
5 Caleb N Taylor, r
6 D Markely Boyer, c
7 John M Broomall, r
8 Lawrence Getz, c
9 Thaddeus Stevens, r
10 Henry L Cake, r
11 D M Van Anken, c
12 Charles Dennison, c
13 Ulysses F Mercer, r
14 Geo F Miller, r
15 A J Goldsbrenner, c
16 Wm H Koontz, r
17 Daniel S Morrell, r
18 Stephen F Wilson, r
19 G W Schofield, r
20 Darwin A Finney, r
21 John Covode, r
22 J K Morehead, r
23 Thomas Williams, r
24 G V Lawrence, r

VERMONT.
1 E E Woodbridge, r
2 Luke Poland, r
3 W C Smith, r

WISCONSIN.
1 Halbert E Paine, r
2 Benj F Hopkins, r
3 Amasea Cobb, r
4 Chas A Eldridge, c
5 Philetus Sawyer, r
6 C C Washburne, r

WEST VIRGINIA.
1 C D Hubbard, r
2 Benj M Kitchen, r
3 Daniel Polsey, r

Connecticut, California, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Tennessee, choosing twenty-nine members, are yet to elect.

U. S. Judiciary.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are as follows:

Mr Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio
Mr Justice Wayne, Georgia
Mr Justice Nelson, New York
Mr Justice Grier, Pennsylvania
Mr Justice Swayne, Ohio
Mr Justice Miller, Iowa
Mr Justice Davis, Illinois
Mr Justice Field, California
Mr Justice Stansbury, Ohio
Reporter, John W Wallace, Ohio
Marshal, D S Gooding
Clerk, D W Middleton

The Judge of the District Court of North Carolina is G W Brooks. District Attorney, D H Starbuck. Marshal, Daniel R Goodloe.

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NEW BANKING HOUSE

BRENIZER, KELLOGG & PETERS,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

Trade St., opposite Mansion House,

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GOLD, SILVER, BULLION, SOUTHERN Bank Notes, sight and time exchange, stocks, bonds and coupons, bought and sold.

Deposits received, subject to sight checks, and six per cent. interest allowed.

Collections made on all accessible points.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver and Southern bank notes, on commission.

Business paper discounted on reasonable terms and money loaned on collaterals.

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SENATE.

1st district—Pasquotank and Perquimans—Dr. Rufus K Speed
2nd district—Camden and Currituck—Wilson D Fereleo
3rd district—Gates and Chowan—H Willey
4th district—Tyrrell and Hyde—Jones Spencer
5th district—Northampton—H C Edwards
6th district—Hertford—James Barnes
7th district—Bertie—David Outlaw
8th district—Martin and Washington—J E Moore
9th district—Halifax—Mason L Wiggins
10th district—Edgecombe and Wilson—Henry T Clark
11th district—Pitt—C Perkins
12th district—Beaufort—Isaiah Respass
13th district—Craven—Mathias E Manly
14th district—Carteret and Jones—Calvin D Koonce
15th district—Greene and Lenoir—J H Coward
16th district—New Hanover—Ed D Hall
17th district—Duplin—Isaac B Kelly
18th district—Onslow—Jasper Etheridge
19th district—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—Salter Lloyd
20th district—Cumberland and Harnett—Archibald McLean
21st district—Sampson—John C Williams
22d district—Wayne—W A Thompson
23d district—Johnston—Thomas D Sneed
24th district—Wake—Willie D Jones
25th district—Nash—L N B Battle
26th district—Franklin—Washington Harriss
27th district—Warren—F A Thornton
28th district—Granville—John Bullock
29th district—Person—John W Cunningham
30th district—Orange—John Berry
31st district—Alamance and Randolph—M S Robins.
32d district—Chatham—R B Paschall
33d district—Moore and Montgomery—W B Richardson
34th district—Richmond and Robeson—M McRae
35th district—Anson and Union—D A Covington
36th district—Guilford—Peter Adams
37th district—Caswell—Livingston Brown
38th district—Rockingham—C Hand
39th district—Mecklenburg—J H Wilson
40th district—Stanley and Cabarrus—Mr *Marshall*
41st district—Rowan and Davie—Robert F Johnston
42d district—Davidson—J M Leach
43d district—Stokes and Forsyth—J E *Matthews*
44th district—Ashe, Surry &c.,—A C Cowles
45th district—Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—J H Hill
46th district—Burke, &c.,—A C Avery
47th district—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—*M L McCorkle*
48th district—Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland—C L Harriss
49th district—Buncombe, Henderson, &c.; L S Gash
50th district—Haywood, Macon, &c., J R Love, Jr.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson—A J Dargan, W P Kendall
Ashe and Alleghany—Robert Gambrill
Alexander—Dr J H Carson
Alamance—R Y McAden, A H Boyd
Beaufort—Henry Harding, C *M* Gorham
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, J W Beasley
Bladen—J A Richardson
Brunswick—D C Allen
Buncombe—Montraville Patton
Burke—John Sudderth
Cabarrus—J M Long
Caldwell—James C Harper
Camden—W G *Morrisett*
Carteret—J M Perry
Caswell—Philip Hodnett, Wm Long
Catawba—W P Reinhardt
Chatham—G Moore, G *May*, and Thos W Womble
Chowan—R D Simpson
Cleaveland—Geo W Whitfield and P Durham
Columbus—Dr J *M* McGougan
Craven—S W Chadwick and A C Latham
Cumberland—W *McL* McKay and T S Lutterloh
Currituck—W G Cranberry
Cherokee—Mr Davidson
Duplin—T S Kenan and Zach. Smith
Davidson—C F Lowe, Dr J H Shelton
Davie—J H Clements
Edgecombe and Wilson—Dr J H Baker and J H Woodard
Franklin—Capt Joseph J Davis
Forsyth—P A Wilson and E B Teague
Gates—Dr W H Lee
Granville—E B Lyon, W H Jenkins, H Freeman.
Greene—H Rountree
Guilford—W R Smith, J T Morehead, Jr., J S Houston
Gaston—D A Jenkins,
Halifax—D C Clark and W A Daniel
Harrett—Dr B C Williams
Haywood—Green Garrett
Hertford—Dr G C *Moore*
Hyde—Tilman Farrow
Henderson and Transylvania—Jas Blythe
Iredell—J A Rosebro and J H Stevenson
Johnston—Perry Godwin and B R Hinnant
Jones—Jacob S Scott
Jackson—Thaddeus D Bryson
Lenoir—R F Bright
Lincoln—Dr *M L* Brown
Martin—Abner S Williams
McDowell—James Neal
Mecklenburg—H D Whitley and J M Hutchison.
Montgomery—Allen Jordan
Moore—Wm *M* Black
Macon—W G Crawford
Madison—N Kelsey
Nash—Jonathan *M* Stone
New Hanover—R H Cowan and C W *McClammy*
Northampton—R B Peebles and E A *Martin*
Onslow—A J *Murrill*
Orange—W W Guess, S D Umsted
Pasquotank—J B Jones
Perquimans—Thomas Wilson
Person—W A Bradsher
Pitt—W R Williams, John Galloway
Randolph—E T Blair and Joel Ashworth
Richmond—Peter *McRae*
Rowan—O G Foard and W H Crawford
Robeson—Rory *McNair* and J A *McArthur*
Rockingham—J Holderby and R B Henderson
Rutherford and Polk—G W Logan, N Scoggin
Sampson—John Bardin, G W Autry
Stokes—Silas Westmoreland
Surry—Harrison *M* Waugh
Stanly—L C *Morton*
Tyrrell—W W Walker.
Union—Jonathan Trull
Wake—C J Rogers, J P H Russ, Robt S Perry.
Warren—John R Turnbull, B M Collins
Washington—Charles Latham
Watauga—William Horton
Wayne—J H Everett and G C Garris
Wilkes—P Horton and H Tyra York
Yadkin—T *M* Vestal
Yancey and *Mitchell*—*Mr* Williams

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AMERICAN HOTEL,

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OPPOSITE OLD INDEPENDENCE HALL,

PHILADELPHIA.

S. M. HEULINGS,

Jan 12—3m PROPRIETOR.

EXCELSIOR CLUB HOUSE,

Hillsboro' Street,

NEXT door to the Exchange Hotel; conducted on the European Plan. Hot meals served at all hours, and at the shortest notice.—Superior wines and Liquors constantly on hand.

Nov 30-tf T. F. LEE Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES and Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, dec'd. The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2½ acres, grounds beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and garden of fine vegetables and choice fruit trees, all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water. Possession can be given immediately.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

mar 9-175-tf

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR TRADE.

SPRING 1867.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THIS DAY,

75 Pieces Spring and Summer Calicoes,
10 " 10-4 x 11-4 Bleached Sheeting,
50 " Bleached Shirtings ¾ to 4-4 standard brands, at lowest prices.
5 Bales 4-4 Brown Sheetings.
Real Swiss Muslins and Tartans.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Feb 25-170-tf

4-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND COCOA Mattings.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Feb 25-170-tf

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

50,000 LBS. OF NICE, CLEAN, PURE ice from fresh running Streams, for sale at 2½ cents per lb. Apply to,

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Feb 26-171-tf

"Just a Step or two Ahead."

FIRST SUPPLY OF NEW

SPRING DRY GOODS.

SPRING CALICOS,

French & American Lawns,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED MOZAMBIQUES.

English Barege, Organdies, &c., &c.

Good Stock Bleached Muslin,
7-8 and 4-4 unbleached "

ALAMANCE PLAIDS &c., &c.,

Just received at

Feb 26-171-tf *GEO. T. COOKE'S,* Cheap Store.

SELLING OFF

AT COST

"TO CLOSE THE CONCERN,"

Great sale of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Notions &c., &c., now going on

AT

SAM'L YOUNGS,

OLD STAND No. 21 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

For the purpose of closing up our business in this City we offer our entire Stock

"AT COST,"

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS,
CALICOS,
DOMESTICS,
TABLE LINEN,
LADIES CLOAKS,
RIBBONS, LACES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
TRIMMINGS,
LADIES HATS & BONNETS,
HOOP-SKIRTS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES FOR LADIES & CHILDREN,
ALSO FOR MEN AND BOYS WEAR.
HATS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Also, a fine lot of Jeans and Satinets for Men's wear.

This Stock recently purchased for Cash, is worthy the attention of all buyers and will be sold as above stated

AT COST.

EDWARD WHEELER & CO.

No. 21 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

Dec 20-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

AT COST

AND LOWER.

IF YOU WANT TO GET CHEAP GOODS LOOK at our prices, before purchasing elsewhere:

¼ Brown Shirting	12c	cents	per	yard.
¼ " do.	16	"	"	"
4-4 " heavy	20	"	"	"
5-4 " Sheeting "	25	"	"	"
¼ Arctic Bleaching,	15	"	"	"
¼ Willow Bridge do.	20	"	"	"
4-4 Pembroke "	25	"	"	"
4-4 Lewiston "	25	"	"	"
4-4 Hanover extra "	22½	"	"	"

Lonsdale, Wamsutta and New York Mills at present market prices.

PRINTS!!

at from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.

FLANNELS!!!

¼ white all wool Flannel 45 cents per yard.
¼ " " " fine 60 " "
4-4 " " " 75 " "
4-4 " " " Extra fine Flannel $1 00 " "
4-4 " all wool ext. heavy Shaker Flannel $1,00 per yard. Sack and colored Flannels correspondingly low.

Full and winter Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Ladies, Misses and Childrens Shoes, and a general assortment of Gents Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps etc., etc.,

AT YOUR OWN PRICES, AT

Feb 9-157-tf M. ROSENBAUM'S, No. 16, Fayetteville, Str.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

MILTON C. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clinton, N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLlection of claims and other business entrusted to his care

Feb 4-2mo.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSIness intrusted to his care.

Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.

Jan 24-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A valuable house and lot in this city, for rent or sale.

Apply to R. C. BADGER.

Feb. 14—161-tf

LIME

FARMERS and builders in need of Lime, can be supplied by the undersigned with an excellent article at very low rates.

Cost per ton at Salisbury securely boxed $12,00
Freight from Salisbury to Greensboro, $2,00.
Do. " Hillsboro, 2,30.
Do. " Raleigh, 2,70.

Apply to POWELL, WILSON & CO.
Catawba Station,
Dec 5-tf W. N. C. R. R.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FOR SALE.

Toilet Soaps, Demulcent and Polishing Soap for Polishing Silver, Britannia and Tin Ware.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Feb 11-158-tf Wholesale Grocers.

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR PERUVIAN GUano to be delivered at the different depots on the Raleigh & Gaston and N. C. Railroads.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Feb. 14—161-tf Wholesale Grocers.

WANTED.

$10,000 in Cape Fear Bank notes and $2,500 in Bank of North Carolina notes.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Feb 4-153-tf Wholesale Grocers.

FOR SALE.

A large lot of fine Baled Hay.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Feb 1-150-tf Wholesale Grocers.

WANTED.

100 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, Put up before the Federal Tax Law went into operation. It must be sound. Cash will be paid.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Feb. 14—161-tf Wholesale Grocers.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

150 bbls., Different Brands—all grades.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Feb 22-168-tf Wholesale Grocers.

A LARGE LOT ADAMANTINE CANDLES Very Cheap.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Feb 8-156-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SEED OATS, IRISH POTATOES.

1000 bush., Selected Seed Oats—very Choice, 100 bbls., Peach Blow and Mercer Potatoes, to arrive.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Feb 23-168-tf Wholesale Grocers.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

No. 58 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE IN STORE AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, SUGARS, COFFEES, AND TEAS, BACON, MOLASSES AND CHEESE, BRANDIES, WINES AND WHISKIES, SOAPS, CANDLES, AND CANDIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Canned Fruits, Sauces and Figs, Canned Oysters, Raisins and Dates, Nuts, Currants, Pickles and Spices, Powder, Shot and Caps, Butter, Lard, Yeast, Powders, Soda,

and in fact everything usually found in a first class Wholesale Grocery house—in the greatest variety and at prices which cannot fail to please.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS &c.

50 Boxes Axes, 25 Doz. of Manure Forks,
25 Doz. Long handled Shovels, 25 Doz. Spades,
36 " Weeding Hoes assorted, 50 Doz. Hames.
25 " Horse Collars, 50 Doz. Trace Chaines,
30 " Plow Lines, 10 Gross Axe Helves,
Rope, Twine, Nails, &c.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers & Com. Merchants.
Feb 22-168-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY W. BOBT ANDREWS, No. 26, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

50 Sacks Full weight Liverpool Salt.
50 bbls. Superfine Flour.
15 bbls. Molasses.
50 Kits No. 1 Mackerel.
30 Cases Fresh Tomatoes and Peaches.
50 Boxes Adamantine Candles,
80 Bbls. White Mercer Potatoes and 50 P. R. Potatoes.
10 Bbls. Onions and 10 of Apples, choice.
1,000 Yds. Gunny Bagging,
25 Coils Rope.
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
10 Doz. French Calf Skins.
5 " Kip Skins.
30 Boxes Candy, assorted.
30 Sacks Java, Rio and Laguyra Coffees.
100 Reams Wrapping paper.
20 Bushels Shoe pegs, assorted, cheap.
50 half and quarter bbls. flour, different grades.
75 bbls. Sugar, of all grades, in quantities and at prices to suit.
25 bbls. Elkridge and Patapsco family flour, best made.
100 Bags Shot, all sizes.
6 Doz. Prs. Cotton Cards.
20 Boxes Pearl Starch, cheap.
Good assortment Crockery *at Cost.*
Spiced Pigs feet, Fulton market family Beef, by the wholesale and retail. Also, a lot of English Dairy Cheese and a large assortment of fresh Garden Seeds.
A fine article of Bacon always on hand.
Also, Clagetts' Baltimore Ale, by the Package, and Lager Beer by the Cask.
Liquors of all grades. Attention is specially called to our pure old Robeson County Whiskey.
All manner of Sances, Catsups, and Fancy, Groceries generally very cheap for cash.
Fresh Oysters received daily from Norfolk.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer.
Feb 13-tf

WHISKEY.

10 Bbls. Yadkin County Whiskey.
5 " Old Rye "
2 " Old Monongahela **** Whiskey.
2 " " Scuppernong Wine.
20 Five gallon kegs pure French Brandies and Gins,
In Store.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 26-171-tf

ARRIVING THIS DAY,

800 Sacks No. 1, Peruvian Guano.
500 " Patapsco "
50 " Baugh's Superphosphate Lime.
70 Bbls. Rockland Lime, in prime order.
50 Bales prime Hay.
200 Sacks Liverpool fine Salt.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
mar 1-174-tf
Standard and Progress copy.

GUANO, GUANO, GUANO.

50 Tons No. 1 Peruvian Guano, direct from the Peruvian Agent.
50 Tons Patapsco Guano.
20 " Baugh's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime
10 Tons Ford's Fertilizer.

The above are all Standard manures and will be sold on as good terms as the times will admit of. These Fertilizers are now all lying at Portsmouth Va., awaiting transportation. We will take orders, and hope to be able to commence delivering it in the next ten days.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 25-170-tf Commission Merchants.
Standard and Progress copy.

MOLASSES, MOLASSES, MOLASSES.

25 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES ARriving this day, which will be sold at Wilmington prices, freight and cartage added.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 26-170-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

A lot of Counter and Platform Scales.

At BRIGGS & DODD.
Feb 25-170-2

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

GARRETT, YOUNG, SCOTT, & CO.

No. 33 Warren and 29 Murray Sts.,

NEW YORK,

SUCCESSORS TO

ARCHIBALD YOUNG, GARRETT & Co.

OF NEW YORK,

AND

SPENCER SCOTT & CO.,

OF NEWARK, N. J.

Extensive Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

C. W. GARRETT, A. S. SHAFER.
EBEN YOUNG, A. L. SCOTT,
SPENCER SCOTT, F. M. GARRETT.
Feb 15-169-3m

THE

REMINGTONS'

FIRE ARMS.

Sold by the Trade Generally.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

200,000 furnished the U. S. Government.

Army Revolver,	44-100 in. Calibre,
Navy Revolver,	36-100 in. Calibre,
Belt Revolver,	Navy Size Calibre,
Police Revolver,	Navy Size Calibre,
New Pocket Revolver,	31-100 in Calibre,
Pocket Revolver, (Rider's pt.)	31-100 in Calibre,
Repeating Pistol, (Elliot pt.)	No 22 & 32 Cartr'ge,
Vest Pocket Pistol,	No. 22, 30, 32 and 41 Cartr'ges.
Gun Cane,	No. 22 and 32 Cartridge,
Breech Loading Rifle, (Beale's)	No. 32, & 38,
Revolving Rifle,	36 and 44-100 in Calibre,

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, New York.

PRINCIPAL AGENTS.

Moore & Nichols,	New York
Wm. Read & Son,	Boston
Jos. C Grubb, & Co.	Philadelphia
Poultney & Trimble	Baltimore
Henry Folsom & Co.	New Orleans
Johnson, Spencer & Co.	Chicago
L. M. Rumsey & Co.	St. Louis
Albert E. Crane,	San Francisco

Feb 16-165-2m*

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THIS CELEbrated Oil, and in doing so we unhesitatingly pronounce it SUPERIOR TO ANY BURNING OIL IN USE. It is NON-Explosive. Free from Grease. It will not grease the hands. It will not soil or grease the clothing. It is more brilliant than Gas. It produces a soft and beautiful light. It is not so trying to the eyes. It can be used in any Kerosene Lamp by adopting our

LIGHT HOUSE OR RATCHET BURNERS.

It has been most favorably received, and pronounced by judges to be the

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE OIL

now in the market; and in consequence of the many serious accidents arising from the EXPLANSION OF KEROSENE, this Oil is extensively known and used in preference.

We are now prepared to furnish the trade with this valuable Oil, and we solicit from the public an examination and trial.

We have on hand a large stock of

LAMPS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, &c.,

and can supply the trade on liberal terms.

First Premium Awarded at the Louisiana State Fair held in New Orleans, from Nov. 20 to 27th, 1866, against all Competitors.

H. D. NORRELL, Gen'l Agent,
120 Maiden Lane, New York.

Feb 15-163-3m

JOHN S. DANCY, OF TARBORO, N. C. JOHN H. HYMAN, OF SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

JOSEPH H. HYMAN,

Late of Tarboro, N. C.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

For the sale of all kinds of Southern produce and purchase of General Merchandize,

No. 21, Exchange Place, NEW YORK.

Aug. 23-tf

J. L. HATHAWAY AND UTLEY.

(Formerly HATHAWAY & Co., Importers of MOLASSES and SUGAR, Wilmington, N. C.)

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

171 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandise and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice.—Invoices should always accompany each shipment.

Both of us having had over twenty years' experience in business in the South, and our J. L. HATHAWAY three years in New York, we feel confident we can secure full prices for our friends who will favor us with their consignments.

REFER TO—Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer of N. C. and W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C. JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. R. UTLEY.

Feb. 20-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

MULES STOLEN, $100 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLES IN JOHNSTON County on Monday night the 28th inst., four MULES, 1 horse mule, mouse colored, 3 mare mules color, black, sorrel and mouse color. The two latter bought from the Government and branded. I will pay the above reward for their recovery. Address, J. W. B. WATSON,

Feb 1-150-tf Raleigh, N. C.

200 PR. MILES GOAT BOOTS, KID AND Congress Gaiters for Ladies.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Feb 25-170-tf

IRON AND TIN WARE.

1867. SPRING TRADE. 1867.

NO. 44 FAYETTVILLE STREET.

SPADES, SHOVELS, TABLE FORKS, POTAtoe Diggs, Garden Hoes, and Rakes, Trace Chains, Plow Haines, Planter's Steel Hoes.

—ALSO—

Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12. Rubber Putty, Spirits Turpentine.

J. BROWN,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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For one month	$1.00
For two months	2.00
Three months	2.50
Six months	5.00
One year	10.00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	5.00
" " six months	2.50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3.00
" " six months	1.50

THE SENTINEL.

WM. K. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

Wednesday Evening, March 13, 1867.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SENTINEL.—We hope that all our friends throughout the State will interest themselves to extend the circulation of the Daily, Semi Weekly and Weekly *Sentinel*. Its enlargement furnishes a large amount of reading matter, and our purpose is to make it one of the best *newspapers* in the country. Coming events are portentous. Every one should keep himself fully advised of what is passing.

My Policy in North Carolina.

We have had the pleasure of conversing with Major A. W. Bolenius, Inspector for the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, now absent on a temporarary furlough.—Major Bolenius confirms fully all the current reports of the miserable and wretched state of that country. He is one more only to the cloud of witnesses that attest the utter and disastrous failure of Johnson's policy, and his testimony is valuable in this section, because he is personally known to most of the citizens of the county.

Major Bolenius reports a failure in the cotton crop to the extent of about one-half of the expected harvest. Great distrust exists among the negroes, who refuse almost to a man to work for Southern employers, simply because they have not yet been paid for what they have done. In the past they have been deceived and they have no confidence in the faith of the Southern planters.

Northern men cannot come down to work these negroes, because their life is not safe. The same story of the atrocious murder and robbery of Northern men, and of crime unpunished by the courts of a sympathetic community, is heard from North Carolina, as from the remaining States in the late insurrectionary districts. Mississippi and Texas differ only in degree from Georgia and Carolina, reputed to be the most quiet and peaceable of the Southern States.

The army in Carolina is in a state of siege, just as Heintzleman declares of Texas, and Thomas of his district. No Federal officer now dare go unarmed out of a garrison town or off of a general route of travel. The blue is a despised and hated color. The soldier of the republic is a stranger in the land, who stays there only by virtue of his bayonet.—Why not put the land under the bayonet, since—by their acts—these unrepentant rebels demand it?

The above is copied from the Daily *Express*, of Lancaster, Pa., of March the 5th, 1867. It was sent us by a friend in Yorktown, Va. Nothing of this character can surprise us, since it has become so common to find, in the Northern press, the most unfounded charges against the Southern people. The above, however, does, and we judge, will, cause great surprise among the Army officers now in this State.

We do not know Maj. A. W. Bolenius, Inspector for the Freedman's Bureau in North Carolina, nor did we know before that a person of that name was connected with the Bureau in this State. The *Express* must certainly have drawn upon its own fancy for most of the above statements. At least, never having heard one of them ourselves we are not willing to believe that any army officer, who has been in the State for any length of time, would make them.

The papers mention that Gen. Howard, the Chief of the Bureau, in a recent report, states (we have not seen it) that there are only 8,000 whites and 2,000 blacks in this State who are really destitute, and need support from the Bureau. The estimate, of blacks especially, we think too small, but, even if the General's estimate was quadrupled, it would fall far short of the "miserable and wretched state" attributed to the country.

As to the cotton crop of the State, in the aggregate, it fully comes up to the public expectation. The falling off is confined to Anson, Union, Mecklenburg and a few counties in that region. Laborers among the freedmen are scarcer, perhaps, than last year, but it is owing to the disposition of some to go South for higher wages, or to abandon farming to remove to the towns to engage in jobbing, and follow an easier, but a more precarious, mode of living. We have heard of no instance in which colored men have refused to work for the whites, because of the loss of confidence or failure to get their pay, as, in every instance of refusal to pay, they have their redress at the law or through the agency of the Bureau. Quite a number of the farming laborers among the blacks have returned to work with their old masters.

"Northern men cannot come down to work these negroes, because their life is not safe." We appeal to Northern men in the State, of whom there are many, to say whether there is a word of truth in this.—Many of our largest cotton farms in the Eastern Counties, last year, were worked by Northern men, with freedmen, and the same may be said of the present year. Many of them made money, we learn, and we have never heard of the first instance of personal violence, or threats of violence, against any Northern man. As to the "atrocious murder and robbery" of Northern men, and of crime unpunished in North Carolina, there is no proper foundation for the charge. Instances of theft, burning and murder have occurred, which as yet have not been punished, but they have been committed against our own citizens, and not against Northern men—certainly in no instance, that we know of, because they were Northern men. Why have they not been punished? Simply because the offenders have never been found out, although efforts have been kept up for their discovery.

"The army in Carolina is in a state of siege!" "A Federal officer now dare not go unarmed out of a garrison town," &c. We suppose every officer of the army in the State will be ready to split his sides at such a disclosure. The story is positively too ridiculous to reply to.

"Save us from our Friends!"

Our colored people will find out, in due time, that those white individuals here at home, who are most clamorous and noisy in their protestations of regard for them and their rights, are actuated wholly by selfish and sinister motives, and have heretofore been the worst enemies of the race. In very many cases, it will be found that they were violent secessionists at the outstart, who subsequently deserted the Confederate cause from motives of personal policy or fear, but who, in almost every instance, *alleged*, as the reason of their apostacy and advocacy of peace measures, the apprehension that, if the war was allowed to go on, *slavery* would be destroyed! We will guarantee, in the absence of time to examine the files, that the Raleigh *Standard*, during the latter years of the war, abounded in just such appeals to the pockets and prejudice of the people.

Mr. Blythe, but a few weeks past, in the presence of the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, defined "persecution of Union men" to consist in their being charged with favoring "negro-suffrage." Such an imputation was too much for the virtuous sensibilities of Mr. Blythe, and his Radical confreres, and they lifted their clean hands in holy horror thereat. *Now*, Mr. Blythe is one of the delegates to the projected Dorrite conclave, which is invited to assemble in this city, on the 27th inst., at which the blacks are ostensibly to be consulted, although none of them are summoned, in person, to participate in its deliberations. Mr. Blythe and others have not been sufficiently converted, to admit of that, yet awhile.

And there is Mr. C. L. Harris, too. He was Chairman of the Dorrite caucus. He has been selected as itinerant agent and general Missionary of the concern, and is now on a visit to the "provinces," to confer with and counsel the colored people of the State. Of course, Mr. Harris has been selected with special reference to his zeal in their behalf, and his long and consistent championship of their rights, civil and political! But how is this? We advise the colored people, at some point where Mr. Harris may turn up next, to ask him *why*, if he has always been so much their friend and ally, he voted, in the Senate of 1865-'6, *against even allowing them to testify in the Courts of Justice*! It is even so. This same Mr. Harris, who is now trampoosing the State, proclaiming his love for the colored race, voted (see Senate Journal, 2d session, page 178) in favor of striking out the 9th Section of the Act, "concerning negroes and persons of color, or of mixed blood,"—which Section conferred upon the emancipated race the right to testify in all cases in the Courts. And, again, (see same Journal, page 187,) this Section was so obnoxious to Mr. Harris, that, on account of the refusal of the Senate to strike it out, he actually voted against the entire bill,—which bill was absolutely necessary in the altered relations of the whites and blacks.

Consistency is a jewel, and Col. Harris is a jewel of consistency!

"It has so happened that for the last seven years every prediction we have made in relation to public affairs has been verified."—*Standard, March* 12.

This is decidedly the richest thing out.—If the *Standard* has made a solitary prediction that *has* been verified, within seven years, our people are oblivious of the fact. But this, however, may only be an illustration of the adage that a prophet has no honor in his own country.

The *Standard* made the "prediction," in May, 1861, just after its Editor had signed the ordinance of secession, that the anniversary of that act would be celebrated through all time with bonfires, illuminations and rejoicings.

In July, 1862, it "predicted" thus:

"The government of Lincoln, in its most cruel acts, and in its open violation of every principle of English, American, human liberty, is but the embodied hate, and envy, and malice of the Northern people. They are determined not only to defeat us in battle, but to destroy us, if they can. They regard neutrality even as a crime, as shown by their course towards Kentucky. Their tender mercies are before us in the grievous and inhuman wrongs which they are heaping on Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. Even the deluded creatures who are still Union men in those States, are not secure in their persons and property; while those who are true to the land that gave them birth are visited with the confiscation of their property, with insults to their wives and children, with imprisonment, exile, and death on the battle-field. What, then, is in reserve for us of the seceded States, in the event of our being overrun by these worse than Hessians?

"We believe that the people of North Carolina are, of all the Confederate States, the most united in their determination to resist the Northern government to the last extremity. They counted the cost before they commenced the work of independence. They knew that war would come; but they did not shrink from it in defence of their rights. They have been free for eighty years, and, by the blessing of God, they will remain free or die in their tracks. They will make no compromise with the North—they will never cease to fight as long as a federal soldier is on Confederate soil—they will agree to no terms which will not permit Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky deliberately to decide their own destiny; and they will accept nothing less from the North than the fullest and most unqualified acknowledgement of the independence of the Confederate States."

And in February, 1863, it "predicted" as follows:

"There can be no doubt that a large portion of Lincoln's armies and of the Northern people are tired of the war. They want peace as much as we do. Continued defeats for the next three months must tell powerfully on their feelings and judgments. Many of them—perhaps a majority, are opposed to fighting to free the slaves. They regard such a policy as changing the character of the war. They look upon it as fraught with incalculable misery *to both races in both sections*. The madness and folly of Lincoln in this respect are operating in our favor."

And so on *ad infinitum*.

MR. DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.—We are intended to Hon. Mr. Doolittle, of the United States Senate, for pamphlet copies of his able speech on the 18th of Feb. last, "in vindication of his course, and against the establishment of military despotism in the Southern States." We regret that our want of space forbids its publication.

For the Sentinel.

Brazil.

No. 2.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Brazil is a country but little known, and much of it, to this day, remains unexplored even by its own people. For three hundred years, except from about 1624 to 1645, when the Dutch captured and held the settlements of Pernambuco, the country remained under the colonial vassalage of Portugal, and almost as much closed to the other nations of the world as Japan had been previous to the visit of Commodore Perry. In 1807, when the King of Portugal, driven from Lisbon by the French, took refuge in Rio de Janeiro, the commerce of Brazil was first partially opened to the world; and since the establishment of its Independence, in 1822, it has moved on so steadily in the even tenor of its course, that, lying, as it does, on the other side of the equator, it has attracted but little attention save from the foreign merchant, seeking its abounding tropical productions and minerals, the student of history and the statesman. That it should be entirely unknown, therefore, in all its characteristics, to our people is not surprising. They speak of it, consequently, as of going, in old times, to Florida or Texas.—To tell them it is a vast Empire conveys but a very indefinite notion, as when we speak of the debt of the United States being of *east* amount; but when we speak of it as amounting to much more than the assessed value of all the property of our people, and in about every sixteen to seventeen years we shall have to pay more than our proportion of all this vast amount in taxes, merely *for interest*, without touching the *principal*, we begin to get our ideas elevated to something like an approximation of the dignity and responsibility of our case; and especially when we remember the precept of the "Illustrious Lamented," in which he taught us that it would be "harder to pay a big debt than a little one," and "harder to pay when you have nothing to pay with." In speaking of Brazil, therefore, I shall endeavor to speak of it as compared with the United States, about which most of us have some ideas.

Brazil, then, is an Empire of vast extent, comprising an area of nearly 4,000,000 square miles, or nearly one-third larger than the whole United States, in its whole area, from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. Or, in other words, nearly as large as the United States and Mexico combined. It lies between 4 degrees North and 33 degrees South latitude, which, as the United States lie between 49 deg. and 26 deg. North latitude, are 14 deg. more latitude than comprised by the latter. The coast line of Brazil is a little over 4,000 miles, which is 1,000 miles greater than the distance from New York to Para, at the mouth of the Amazon river, and the most Northern city of Brazil, and only 1,000 miles, or one fifth, less than the distance from New York to Rio de Janeiro, the Capital of the Empire. Its extreme breadth is nearly the same as its length.—One will readily see, therefore, from these figures, how vague the idea must be when he speaks of going to *Brazil* to settle. It would be less vague to speak of going to *Europe*, without specifying what particular country; as the the whole of Europe, excluding Russia, is less than half the size of Brazil. Of course, however, any one intending to migrate to Brazil, would naturally fix upon some part of the more thickly inhabited country; which comprises the coast line, extending in breadth some hundreds of miles into the interior, but even this, as I have shown, is over one-third greater than that from Maine to Texas.

Notwithstanding, however, this vast extent of surface, the prominent characteristics of the country are of remarkable *uniformity*. With the exception of a very small portion in the extreme South, comprising two of the smaller provinces, *frost* is never known; and in these extreme Southern provinces, the climate is more equable than that of Florida and Georgia. And yet the climate nowhere attains the extreme heat from which we sometimes suffer in this latitude. Prof. Agassiz, who returned from a scientific exploration of the Amazon within the past year, says, in a lecture delivered in New York, in the last month, (February,) that "the Valley of the Amazon (which is almost under the equator) is rather a *temperate* climate. On an average the temperature of the whole valley (over 2,500 miles within the limits of Brazil) is 84 degrees; the *maximum* temperature from 90 to 92 degrees and the minimum about 73 or 74 degrees.—It is rarely that the temperature reaches 95 degrees. During his residence of nearly a year, he had not felt that the climate had the slightest unpleasant influence on him. By thermometrical tables kept on the Don Pedro Segundo Railroad, near Rio de Janeiro, in latitude about 23 degrees South and distant from the Amazon 2,190 miles, (farther than from New York to Texas,) the average temperature for 1865 was about 74 degrees. There were but *two* days in the year when the thermometer fell below 60 degrees, once 59 degrees and once 55 degrees, and only three days that it rose above 90 degrees. Contrast this with the temperature of the past year in North Carolina—10 degrees in January and over 100 degrees in July. Determine how many deaths and how much disease among us, arise from sudden and excessive changes of temperature, and it will be idle to descant further on the salubrity of Brazil, so far as may be due to the equability of climate.* The two points I have mentioned are those of latitude, not longitude, and can be compared only with Maine and Texas of the United States, being farther asunder even than these.

The configuration and general geographical surface of Brazil is peculiar, and to such students as Maury furnishes abundant explanation of its not only delightful and enjoyable, but healthful climate. Its shape is that of a vast triangle, presenting its obtuse apex to the unceasing, never-shifting and rarely interrupted trade winds. With the exception of the valley of the Amazon river, (lying as I have said, nearly under the Equator) and a narrow strip along the seacoast, varying in width from six to fifty miles, the whole country is one elevated *plateau* or table land, rising generally with much abruptness, from 1,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. This plateau is again diversified by ranges of hills and mountains, and it is upon these "thousand hills" that is produced the immense amount of coffee with which Brazil supplies the world—her Empire producing as much coffee as all the world beside. Of course, therefore, it would be an entire mistake to conceive that these hills and mountains are merely rugged, rocky, broken and barren.—They often rise in a series of steps—an almost level plain extending for several miles, then a short, abrupt rise, and then another plain; and so on in a succession of plains and rises till you reach the top, which is itself a plain. On these hills are found the *best* lands of Brazil—the richest lands of the world—the "*terra roxha*," or red coffee lands. These hills and mountains, attaining at the highest point about 5,800 feet, (much below the snow point) culminate or centre in the Province of Minas, in about lat. 20 deg. South, from North to South about midway the length of the Empire, and from four to five hundred miles inland from the sea. From this point the ranges branch generally to the North and South. Consequently we find two rivers rising in close proximity, their head-waters, indeed, lapping each other, and separated only by a range of hills, and running in diametrically opposite directions,—the Araguay, nearly due north, and, by the Tocantins, into which it flows, emptying into the Amazon, near the city of Para, about 200 miles from its mouth, having passed in nearly a straight course through nearly 15 degrees of latitude; and the Parana, running towards the south, and by the Paraguay and Platta rivers, emptying into the Atlantic in latitude 35 degrees south, having also passed through 15 degrees of latitude. As the Mississippi (or *great* river) rises in latitude 46 degrees and empties into the Gulf in latitude 28 degrees north, it will be seen that this great river of North America is but 3 degrees or about 250 miles longer in latitude than either of these smaller rivers of Brazil. Again the river San Francisco, rising south of latitude 20 degrees south, and its head waters lapping those of the Parana, from which they are separated only by a single range of hills, runs to the north-east and empties into the Atlantic in latitude 10 degrees south, about midway between the cities of Perambuco and Bahia. Into these rivers flow innumerable confluents of every size, from the diminutive rivulet to what would be esteemed in North Carolina, respectable rivers, such as the Neuse, Tar, or Roanoke. Their currents are not so rapid as might be conceived, except when they descend in falls the rises of the successive steps to which I have alluded; for instance, the San Francisco, which skirts the eastern slope of one of the principal ranges of hills, after you ascend the rise from the sea coast lands to the plateau, you find to be of moderate current and navigable for over 700 miles. These innumerable streams rise in mountain springs, the water being what we call *free stone*, clear, cool and wholesome, the geological basis of the whole empire being principally *granitic*.

When we consider, then, these peculiar characteristics of the geographical and topographical formation of this inhabited belt of Brazil—the ever prevailing breezes from the broad Atlantic, constant but rarely violent, and, when interrupted or modified by preculiarity of land or sea, replaced by the "land and sea breezes"—would not our common sense lead us to the conclusion, without the personal testimony of a single traveller, that the climate must be one peculiarly healthful and enjoyable? And when all who have visited or lived in this region concur in one uniform testimony as to its salubrity, do we not know that their reports must be true? I have conversed with an intelligent and candid gentleman from the South, who spent five months in examining this region of Brazil, for the purpose of selecting and establishing a home for himself and his friends, and when he, in concurrence with all travellers, told me that intermittent fevers (which we call chills and fevers) or bilious fevers are unknown in this region, a short distance away from the banks of the rivers, especially where navigable, I felt that he was telling me, only what I must know to be true as the inevitable result from the characteristics of the country. In the valley of the Amazon, and in the immediate proximity of the large rivers, and especially along the strip of sea coast lands, chills and fevers are prevalent, as they are in the Eastern section of our own State. But they are said to be generally of a mild form, yielding readily to simple remedies. Yellow fever, the terror of our people, and that scourge which has fleset the West Indies, (Cuba, &c.,) almost from their first settlement, was unknown in Brazil previous to December, 1849. It was most violent in 1850 and 1851, and confined almost entirely to the cities on the coast, to which it was brought by trading vessels. In 1854 it disappeared. It re-appeared again in December 1857, in a milder form, and disappeated again in April following. Since then it has lingered, as it were, in the larger cities on the coast; the cases occurring being sporadic, few, and mild in character. But to show more conclusively the health of the country, let us compare it with that of others under similar circumstances. Take the following statement (official) when yellow fever appeared in the most violent form:

The whole Empire contains a population of 7,000,000. In 1850 there were 14,000 deaths; in 1851, 8,759; in 1852, 9,527; in 1853, 8,521. The City of Rio de Janeiro contains 300,000 inhabitants. In 1850 there were 3,827 deaths; in 1851, 475; in 1852, 1,943; in 1853, 853; in 1854, only 4 reported.

The above were deaths from yellow fever. In 1854, in New Orleans there were 2,420 deaths from the same cause, in a population of 102,000. In Mobile 611 deaths, in a population of 12,500. In Charleston 15 to 20 deaths daily, in the height of the season, population 29,000. In Savannah 919 deaths, population 11,000.

I have given the general populations; but we should remember that during the disease, all who could get away, fled from our North American cities. Further, when we see the official report of over 25,000 deaths in New York, in 1866, in a population of about 1,000,000, when there was no epidemic, and but few and sporadic cases of cholera, *we* are satisfied as to the *health* of Brazil. W.

*NOTE.—To show more at a glance the character of the climate, I give below the average temperature for each month of the year 1865, taken at three times of the day, in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

	7 A. M.	1 P. M.	5 P. M.	Average.
January	77	81	80	79
February	78	82	80	80
March	77	81	82	80
April	76	80	79	78
May	71	75	74	73
June	68	73	72	71
July	67	72	71	70
August	68	73	70	71
Septemb'r	69	73	72	71
October	71	75	74	73
November	74	77	76	76
December	77	80	77	78

Of course, every school-boy knows that in Rio de Janeiro, being South of the Equator, June, July and August are the Winter months, and December, January and February are the Summer months.

For the Sentinel.

Railroad Extortion.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—One of our Commission Houses in this city received, a day or two since, from Morganton, by Railroad, 13 little bags of Irish potatoes. The freight charged from Morganton to Salisbury was $6,30; from Salisbury to Raleigh $13,65—total $19,95. The same house paid for the shipment of a similar quantity of potatoes, shipped by steamer from New York to Portsmouth, thence by the S. B. & R. R. R. and R. & G. R. R., total charges, $14,40. Thus the people of North Carolina are forced to pay, distance considered, more than a hundred per cent. above the rates charged the Northern producers.

How long will an impoverished people bear such oppression? Who built the Railroads? Is it at all surprizing that such policy drives away all prosperity both from the Roads and the country?

A SUFFERER.

Sherman called Sumner a "liar," and two days afterwards called him his "friend from Massachusetts." The New York *Tribune* of the same date contained one article announcing the hanging of Horace Greeley, and another against hanging by Horace Greeley.

In Detroit they fined and imprisoned a returned soldier for having fits in the street.

DIED,

At his residence near this city, on yesterday afternoon, JOHN O'ROURK, Esq., in the 79th year of his age. Mr. O'R. was a native of Ireland, and had been for many years a resident of this city. [The funeral will take place, from the Roman Catholic Church, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"UNAVOIDABLE DELAY,"

IN GETTING INTO OUR NEW STORE BY April, has obliged us to purchase our SPRING STOCK, before moving.

We are now receiving, at our OLD STAND, a beautiful and choice selection of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

ORGANDI MUSLINS,
FRENCH JACONETT, "
PRINTED LAWNS,
CHALLIES, LENOE'S MOHAIRS,
POPLENETTS AND De LAINES,
TOGETHER WITH A LARGE
STOCK OF THE MOST
BEAUTIFUL PRINTS
&c., &c.

A full line of White-Goods and Embroideries.

Our stock will be daily replenished, in every

DEPARTMENT,

and whilst we will sell you the *best goods*, we intend to sell at the lowest prices.

Our senior partner and buyer, Col. Tucker, will remain in the Northern and Eastern Markets, and the community at large, can rely upon having the newest styles of goods, the latest novelties, &c., at the lowest prices.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

mar 13-182-tf

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS, DESIRING Goods, can purchase them from us, or have their orders filled in New York on Commission.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

mar 13-182-tf

NOTICE.

1867. NEW SPRING GOODS, 1867.

$40,000.00.

Forty Thousand Dollars Worth

OF THE MOST DESIRABLE AND

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, NOW

OPENING AT

SMITH'S, 25 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, VA.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS BEING now more than ever my firm conviction of the true way to success, I am determined to pursue this course, and as advertising is only effectual when it is real, I am also determined to advertise only such goods as are really on hand and in stock. Independent of the large stock of

DRY GOODS,

I have added a large stock of Cocoa and Straw Matting, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Lace and Damask Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, Lace Tidies, Bleached and Unbleached Satin-Damask and Snow-drop Table Linen, Napkins, Doilies Towels, Huckaback Linen Dowlas, Diaper and Birds-eye Diapers in great variety. All kinds of white good —such as Dressed and Undressed Jackonets and Cambric, Checked Muslins, Nainsooks—plain and checked, Mull-Muslins, Swisses, plain, checked, dotted and embroidered, Organdies and Granadines, Boos Muslins, Tarletons—white and colored.

Also, a full assortment of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, from the finest real Point Lace Collar, worth $25, to the lowest Imitation lace, worth 25 cents. A full assortment of Bands, Edging and Flouncings—Cambric, Jackonet, Nainsook and Linen.

Also, the most extensive stock of IRISH LINEN in Virginia.

Full lines of Linen and Muslin HANDKERCHIEFS, in plain hemstitch and fancy; do. embroidered and Lace trimmed, from 25 cents to $12,-50 each.

The most complete stock of Spring MANTLES ever offered in this market, is now opened, embracing some forty different styles, and all new. This cannot fail to be a most interesting feature of our business to the ladies.

The stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, embraces all the new fabrics to be found at the most reasonable rates.

The SILK stock is far larger than any in the State, and commands our especial attention.—The encomiums the ladies have heretofore passed on this stock, as compared with anything they had seen, given us without anything to say, more than it is now larger and more complete than it has ever been. No lady wishing to buy Silks should do so, without first examining this stock.

The assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND LINEN GOODS, for Spring wear, is entirely complete, embracing the largest Stock of its kind, and at the most moderate prices.

The largest and finest stock of GLOVES AND HOSIERY ever offered, is now being opened, embracing everything in the line, from the finest Alexander's Kid gloves, to the lowest grades.—Hosiery in endless variety, embracing every kind and for every age.

I have also added the most complete assortment of SMALL WARES, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

The WHOLESALE STOCK is complete in every respect, and is the largest I have ever offered, being bought exclusively for Cash.

Great inducements will be offered for the Cash.

Samples will be sent by mail free of charge on application, with prices marked on each, thereby enabling those who cannot visit our city, to make their selections at home—at as low prices as if they were present.

THOMAS SMITH.

mar 13-182-tf

BUILDERS MATERIALS.

AMERICAN and English Locks, Latches, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Iron, Paints, Oil, Varnish, Glass, Putty, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, House Bells, Sash Weights, Paper Hangings and a general stock of Hardware.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.

Jan 25-144-tf Newbern, N. C.

CORN AND COTTON PLANTERS, &c.

Just receiving as Agent, direct from the manufacturers, and sold at their prices, adding cost of transportation:

Sinclair's celebrated Corn Planter.
Smith's Virginia Ditto.
Lancaster and Herno Cotton Planters.
Montgomery's Maryland Cutting Knife.
Sinclair's Propeller ditto.
Smith's Virginia. Do
Marsh's new Cotton Plow, Corn Shellers, Cultivators and Harrows.

JAMES M. TOWLES,

mar 12-181-tf Agent.

1867. SPRING TRADE 1867.

8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass.
10 x 14 and 12 x 18 ditto.
300 lbs., Bladder Putty.

J. BROWN.

mar 11-180-tf With HART & LEWIS.

NOTICE!!!

FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONDUCTING A Family Grocery, I have established myself on the North Side of Market Square, in the Brick Store next to Fayetteville Street, where I shall keep constantly on hand a carefully select d Stock, embracing,

FLOUR, MEAL, GRAIN,
BACON, LARD, CHEESE,
SUGAR, MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA,
SOAP,
CANDLES,
RICE,
SALT, &c., &c.

to which I respectfully invite the attention of my friends and the public.

DOUGLAS BELL.

Raleigh, Mar 11-180-11n

DRY GOODS.

COME! COME!! COME!!

TO CREECH'S!

HOME AGAIN!

OLD GOODS SOLD OUT

AND NEW GOODS COMING IN.

I NOW TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMing my friends and customers, that I have just returned from New York and am now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

embracing all the new styles of the Season, together with a large stock of

GENT'S, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's trimmed, and untrimmed Hats, (new styles for 1867.)

I HAVE NOW IN STORE A FINE VARIETY OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

and my stock will be complete in a few days, when I will tell you more about them.

A. CREECH.

mar 6-177-6t

FOR SALE.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST EXECUTED TO ME BY WM. B. SMITH, & CO.

I OFFER FOR SALE, UPON

GOOD TERMS, THE

Bookstore and Good Will

of the establishment lately belonging to the firm of Wm. B. SMITH & CO., at No. 42, Fayetteville Street, in this City.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, SCHOOL and office requisites, Garden Seeds, Fixtures, together with an assignment of the lease of the Store room, is desired to be closed at once in bulk; and to this end bids will be received by the subscriber. Every opportunity will be readily afforded persons desiring to purchase, for ascertaining the character and amount of stock, the extent of the business, its profits, prospects, &c.

I also offer for sale, in the same way, the

COMPLETE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

together with an assignment of lease of rooms in which it is situate.

I also offer for sale the copyright, subscription list and good will of

THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE,

with the tpye and machinery sufficient to publish it.

I also offer for sale upon the same terms, *The Key-Stone*, with type and machinery sufficient to publish it.

I also, offer for sale upon the same terms,

The Crescent Monthly, The Rural JOURNAL,

and the *Copy Rights* upon all the books published by Wm. B. Smith & Co., in so far as the same may have belonged to them under contracts with Authors. Under this head is

NAMELESS,

a popular Novel, which is good to the publisher for one or more editions, with special stipulations between author and publisher;

MOSSES FROM A ROLLING STONE,

a volume of poems upon similar conditions; and several

NOVELETTES.

Persons desiring to bid can obtain any information by applying to me upon the premises, or in my absence to Wm. B. Smith, who will take pleasure in giving any information desired.

The creditors of the late firm of Wm B. Smith & Co, other than A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York, the employees and contributors of the late firm, Williams & Haywood Raleigh, and "The Masonic Publishing and Manufacturing Company," New York, all of whom are preferred, in said Deed, are notified to present their claims duly authenticated within three months from the 23d of Feb 1867.

R. W. YORK, Trustee.

NOTE.—Bids must be in writing; and they will be received until the 27th. March, 1867, for any portion or all of the stock as offered above.

The Trustee reserves the right to accept any bid in the meantime, and to reject all bids at the end of the time. If not accepted the stock will be closed out, at auction, on the 28th. March 1867.

R. W. YORK, Trustee.

March 7-178-d1wa2awtds

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

IMPORTED CIGARS.

10,000, fine Cigars, cheap to close consignment.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

mar 5-176-tf Wholesale Grocers.

JUST RECEIVED.

Salmon in Kits.
No. 1 Mackerel.
Fresh Oysters in 1 and 2 lb. cans.
Lobsters and Sardines.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

mar 5-176-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SHOT AND POWDER,—In large quantity, just to hand.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

mar 5-176-tf Wholesale Grocers.

BROWN SUGAR.

In store 5 barrels prime BROWN SUGAR which will be sold low to the trade.

Dealers will do well to call at once, as it will be on the market and only a few days.

JAMES M. TOWLES,

mar 7-178-tf Com. Merchant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

There will be a vessel to sail from the port of Wilmington, on or about the third of April, to Sindad Bolivia, Venezuela, for the purpose of taking out any emigrants that may go to look or locate. Passage $68 in coin or its equivalent.

I have land titles to give to all Confederate soldiers, (1280 acres,) who will go, and passage for the above $68. I have reserved stock to sell to any other person for $168, including passage out.

I will say, for the information of parties that there have left for Venezuela, since November last, the rise of 2,100 emigrants.

Dr. H. M. Price, and some of the Directors, are now on their way out to hold elections and frame the government.

There have been 40,000 shares of stock in this Company sold to a Banking-house in England, which will soon enable the Company to carry into effect their design of putting on a line of Steamers from the Southern States to Bolivia. This town has about 7,000 inhabitants, one half of whom are English. Mules and oxen can be purchased very low.

For further information, write me at Raleigh.

SAML. ROWLAND.

P. S. Dr. H. M. Price, the grantee and a resident of Virginia for years, is my authority for the above.

mar 11-180-3tawtA1

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARKS & LITTLEJOHN,

(SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, MARKS & CO.,)

General Grocers
—AND—
Commission Merchants,

No. 6 OLD STREET,

OPPOSITE SYCAMORE,

Petersburg, Va.

Will attend to the Sale of all Produce and Merchandise, of every description, sent to their care and will also purchase any goods not in their line.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

Can also furnish Fertilizers of any kind to farmers on accommodating terms.

J. A. MARKS, W. H. LITTLEJOHN,
Late of Anderson, Marks & Co. of Franklin Co., N. C.

Feb 18-164-3m

FERTILIZERS

FOR SPRING CROPS.

WE beg to inform the trade and planters of North Carolina and Virginia, that we are prepared to furnish them with the most approved FERTILIZERS, on the most accommodating terms. We will have a stock of genuine PERUVIAN GUANO, purchased direct from the Agent of the Peruvian Government.

We have now in store, for immediate delivery, 325 tons BRADLEY'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which won for itself such an enviable reputation in the Cotton and Tobacco counties of North Carolina and Virginia, last season, proving itself equal, and in many important respects, superior to the Peruvian Guano. We give an analysis of it as ascertained by Dr. Hayes, one of the most eminent Chemists in the country:

Results of Analyses Made of Bradley's Patent Super-Phosphate of Lime, as now sold by Wm. L. Bradley.

100 PARTS CONSIST OF	
Moisture	5.30
Prepared animal matter, salts of Ammonia, fatty substances and Humus	38.50
Bone Phosphates of Lime, Magnesia and Iron	36.80
(Soluble Phosphates of do. 16 6-10.)	
Sulphate of Lime	16.50
Salts	2.60
Insoluble	90.90

The animal matter afforded 4 2-10 parts of Ammonia when it was decomposed, and, as will be seen, nearly one-half of the Bone Phosphate is soluble.

After many analyses of your Super-Phosphate of Lime, made during the last few months, I have found your standard of quality full equal to that of any you have ever sold in former years; and I am satisfied that you include the correct principles in the manufacture. Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer.

We refer to the following gentlemen who tested its merits last season:

DR. G. A. FOOTE, Warren County, N. C.
J S FOOTE, "
Col JOHN WIMBISH, Granville "
B T BALLARD, Franklin, "
A. D. ELLIS, " "
R. F. YARBOROUGH, " "
L. BATTLE, Nash County, N. C.
J H AVENT, " "
W T WRIGHT, " "
L M CONYERS, " "
H G WILLIAMS, " "
J P HILLIARD, " "
J P JENKINS, " "
J J THORNTON, " "
Dr W H WATSON, " "
T J BODDIE, Nash County, North Carolina.
J S BODDIE, " "
Hon S H ROGERS Wake "
T P BRASWELL, Edgecomb "
J H ARMSTRONG, " "
J L LYON, " "
E H F OWERS, " "
Col BLOUNT, " "
W W BARKER, " "
J B TAYLOR, " "
J N TAYLOR, " "
Gen M W RANSOM Northampton "
W P SOLOMON, Halifax, "
W T TAYLOR Wilson, "

We will be represented at the Courts of Granville, Nash, Wake, Edgecombe, Wilson Halifax, Northampton Franklin and Warren counties, N. C., and Greensville county Virginia.

Any business confided to us shall have our best attention.

McILWAINE & CO.

Petersburg, Va., Jan 21-3m

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,

No. 1015 Main Street,

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,)

Richmond, Va.;

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

No. 8 Old Street

PETERSBURG, VA.;

BRANCH, SONS & CO.,

Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.,

BANKERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

Receive Money on Deposit, subject to sight checks, and allow interest on same as agreed upon; Negotiate Loans; Make Collections throughout the United States, and buy and sell on commission, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.

They also offer their services for the sale and purchase of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c.

Their senior, Thos. Branch, with an experience of thirty years in the commission trade, will give his personal attention to the Richmond house, and expects to give satisfaction to his old friends and all who may favor them with their patronage.

Cash advances made on consignments to them and to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Bremen.

Guano, and other concentrated Manures, furnished to their regular customers. Special attention is given to the execution of Cotton purchases, by

THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg,
AND
BRANCH, SONS & CO., Augusta, Ga.

The Richmond House transmitting telegraphic orders to either house, as may be preferred.

We are paying the highest rates for Bank Notes and Southern Securities; will hand

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A square will be hereafter estimated at 13 minion lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	4,00
Each additional square two weeks	2,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	3,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

Wednesday Evening, March 13, 1867.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

To Advertisers.—The public will find the *Sentinel* one of the best mediums of advertising in the State. Its circulation covers a larger area, perhaps, than any other paper.

New Advertisements.—Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co. are receiving a magnificent importation of Spring and Summer Goods. Unavoidable delay in getting into their splendid new store compels them, for a while, to remain at their old and popular stand.

Thos. Smith, Petersburg, again appears in our columns with an attractive announcement. Mr. Smith is one of the most extensive Dealers and liberal Merchants in the South, and we take pleasure in commending him to the North Carolina public.

City Matters.—A special meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the City was held last evening, when Gov. Bragg, counsel for the Board in the matter of the City's interest in the Chatham Railroad, made an interesting and important report. We regret that previous matter in hand crowds out the proceedings, on account of their unusual length. We will publish them tomorrow.

Episcopal Church.—During Bishop Atkinson's recent visit to Newbern, he administered the rite of confirmation to seventy-five persons,—forty one whites and thirty four persons of color.

Tournament.—We are informed, that the Tournament at Clayton, Johnston Co., was a brilliant affair and passed off very pleasantly. Sixteen knights entered the lists. W. J. Howle, of Wake, was the successful knight, and Messrs. Geo. Ellis, Johnston, Jno. Rowe, Chatham, and C. F. Johns, Wake, the next in order. Miss Nina Watson was selected as Queen, and Misses Rowena Poole, Cornelia Lee and Lorinda Vincent Maids of Honor.

The riding was excellent, the attendance large, considering the weather, and the party was gay and delightful.

Col. G. H. Faribault was Chief Marshal of the occasion.

The Public Treasurer, in a note to the Wilmington *Journal*, states that the late Act of the General Assembly, to authorize the exchange of certain bonds, issued during the war for Internal Improvement purposes, for new bonds, was only intended for the benefit of one person.

Virginia Items.

—The proposition is being discussed in Virginia, among Episcopalians, to divide that diocese. It meets with approbation in Petersburg and Norfolk, and the James River is proposed to be the line.

—An instance of unaccountable foolhardiness took place in Petersburg, the other day, when some six or eight persons attempted to cross the Appomattox in a small boat, when swollen to a great height. We regret that Mr. E. W. Traylor, a respectable citizen of that place, lost his life in the attempt, his body having been swept down the current. It had not been recovered when last heard from.

—Rev. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, has accepted the call of Christ Church, (Episcopal,) Baltimore, and has entered upon his duties as Rector.

—Mr. Clem. Carrington, 25 years of age, son of Dr. W. W. Carrington, of Halifax, Va., was burned to death at his home a few days since. He had been very sick, was setting up in a chair in undress, with his back to the fire, when his clothes caught and were soon enveloped in flames. He lingered two days in great suffering and died. He is highly spoken of.

—The steamer *Louisiana*, of the Bay Line, from Norfolk to Baltimore, collided with the Brig Blackfish, on Friday night, by which the steamer was much injured.—The *Thomas Kelso* takes her place for a few days.

Shameful Desecration.—The heartless work which prevailed in the city cemetery, soon after the close of the war, was resumed on Saturday night last, when the private burial ground of the Ellis and Attmore family was desecrated. On that night some heartless villain broke open a brick vault, then tore asunder the coffin case, rent from the coffin the silver plate, and threw it into the garden, (in which the lot is situated,) then broke open the coffin itself, and left its contents exposed! A more heartless, fiendish act we have never recorded.

The object of this foul act would seem to be the "finding of money," for contiguous to the vault a deep hole was found to be dug beneath an apple tree, evidently with the same intent.—*New. Com.*

The Military Commander.

"Delta," of the Baltimore *Sun*, states authoritatively that "there is not one word of truth in the rumored difficulty or controversy in the cabinet, relative to the appointment of military commanders in the South under the Force Bill. As the matter now stands, the officers for command of districts will be Generals Sherman, Meade, Hancock, Schofield and Sickles. This arrangement will not affect General Thomas in the command of his department, nor probably General Sherman, both of whom have departments under their control."

Per contra, the subjoined intelligence is supplied by the *special* correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday:

"The selection of military commandants for the Southern States, and the rules for their action, were considered in Cabinet on Friday, but the matter was not definitely settled.

It is not true, as reported, that Gen. Grant recommended the appointment of Gens. Sheridan, Sickles and others for commanders of the districts. Gen. Grant will be consulted in the matter, but has not undertaken to advise the administration on the subject; besides General Sickles is not eligible for the position of commander of a district under the law, which makes a brigadier in the regular army a qualification for the position. Gen. Sickles is a Colonel in the regular army."

P. S.—See this afternoon's telegram.

General News.

The Norfolk *Day Book* learns that the flooding of the Dismal Swamp, by the late rains, has had the effect of driving the bears out of their hiding places, and numbers have been seen prowling around the edge of the "great dismal." In several instances they have ventured into the barn yards and walked off with such poultry as they could conveniently reach. Large numbers of these burly fellows have been dispossessed by the rising waters, and several have been killed.

Congress has gone into the business of starting Radical newspapers in the South. An amendment was adopted to the Appropriation bill, giving the Clerk of the House power to select certain newspapers in the South to publish the public laws at advertising rates. As there are very few papers that are regarded as loyal enough, new ones are to be started, and the prospectus of the New Orleans *Republican* is issued. Machael Hahn, ex-Governor of Louisiana, prominently known as a Radical disunionist, is the head and front of that concern.

Somebody has been reading in a scientific journal an account of a curious and recent invention designed to catch safe burglars. The depredator no sooner commences, in perfect ignorance of the secret arrangements, to force open the door, drill the lock, or move the safe, than by so doing he sends a telegraphic dispatch to the nearest police officer, exhibiting the number, registered in the police books, of the house in which the robbery is being effected.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* very justly denounces the production styled the "Life and Campaigns of Gen. R. E. Lee," by James D. McCabe, Jr., as a perversion of the facts in reference to the charge made by Pettigrew's Brigade at Gettysburg. We agree with the *Sentinel* that "better and braver soldiers" than those from North Carolina "never marched under martial banners."—*Pet. Index.*

Commandant of District No. 1.—We are enabled to announce upon high authority that General Schofield has been appointed the commandant of District No. 1 (Virginia) under the Sherman law.—*Rich. Dis.* 12*th.*

On Saturday the annual commencement of Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, took place, when one hundred and fifty students graduated. Among them were W. R. Hollingsworth, W. H. Hoswell, Jefferson Scales, and J. R. Smith, of North Carolina.

The annual commencement of the School of Medicine of the Maryland University took place in Baltimore on Saturday. Among the graduates we notice the following from North Carolina: Walter Brodie, J. Cotton, and W. T. Ennet.

Harper's Journal of Civilization should be called "Harper's Journal of Abomination." We do not believe that a more barborous sheet was ever published.

A revolutionary mother in Westfield, N. J., celebrated the birthday of Washington and the hundredth anniversary of her own birth.

Only sixty seven thousand persons in the whole country returned an income of over five thousand dollars per annum last year.

Mr. Bingham rapped General Butler for his "arrogance and presumption" in his attempt to dictate to his peers in the Radical caucus a few nights ago.

George Peabody announces that he intends soon to leave tor England, and that he has caused nearly four thousand begging letters to be burnt, in order to comply with the request of many of the writers that their applications should be kept a secret.

The twentieth anniversary of the marriage of George Benedict, a New York Roman, was celebrated as the "linen wedding," where linen presents, from "unmentionables" down to night caps, abounded in great profusion.

A Chinese restaurant with Chinese waiters and China service is to be opened in Paris.

Punch says it is dreadful to hear of a child, only one month old, taking to the bottle!

The population of Philadelphia is increasing faster than that of any other American city.

A Portland editor thinks females must have been scarce when Belle Boyd was called handsome.

An Atlanta editor has been presented with a bouquet—the first of the season in those parts.

Two superstitious negro women in South Carolina burned up a child, thinking it was the devil.

The members of a society in Paris take a pledge to be buried without the prayers of the church.

The ladies of New York are in a terrible stew as to what kind of hats they shall wear at the opera.

Since 1821 Mexico has been governed by 28 presidents, 7 dictators, 2 emperors, 1 vice-president, and 1 generalissimo.

A church in Columbus, Ohio, has a printed notice requesting gentlemen to leave their tobacco at the door.

One third of the nominees recently rejected by the Senate were soldiers.

Jackson's autograph sold in New York last week for $8.

Hon. Clark B. Cochrane, formely member of Congress from New York State, died in Albany on Tuesday.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Wednesday Morning Dispatches.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Washington, March 12, P. M.

In the *House*, the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to postpone action under the law of last session, for the relief of the Bou. ligney heirs, passed.

A bill, limiting the Federal Expenditures in enforcing Sherman's and the supplementary acts to $500,000, passed.

The bill appropriating a million of dollars to the destitute of the South was referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Farnsworth objected to its passage without reference.

Several ineffectual motions were made to go into committee on the whole to consider the bill.

In the *Senate*, a resolution was introduced, directing the Secretary of War to furnish Gov. Brownlow with equipments and arms for twenty five hundred Militia.

Mr. Wilson urged immediate action.

Mr. Johnson objected and said the resolution must take its regular order.

Mr. Sumner objected to its immediate consideration.

The resolution of symoathy for Ireland went over.

The supplementary bill from the House was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE CITY OF MEXICO OCCUPIED BY THE LIBERALS.

San Francisco, March 12.

The Mexican Consul here has information, derived from the Secretary of the Governor of Mazatlan, that the city of Mexico was occupied by the Liberals on the 17th of February.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

New York, March 12, P. M.

Cotton easier; Sales of 1500 bales; Middl'ng uplands 29@29¼.

Flour advanced 5@10; State $8.50@11,50.

Southern mixed to good, $10,25@11,80.

Wheat advanced 3@5.

Corn firm.

Provisions steady.

Mess pork $23,75.

Rosin $4@12,50.

Five twenties of 1862 $109 to $109¼. Gold $1.33¼.

Baltimore, March 12, P. M.

Cotton dull and active; Middlings 28.

Coffee firm and steady.

Mess pork $22¼.

Our Afternoon Dispatches.

THE DEMOCRACY—NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS—REJECTIONS—COMMANDERS OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

Washington, March 13.

The National Democratic Committee recommends a thorough organization, and disapproves the holding of a National Convention, previous to that of next year, for nominations.

New Hampshire has gone radical by 3,000 majority. They el ct thr e Congressmen, nine out of twelve Senators, and have seventy-five majority in the House.

The Senate has rejected Dogy, as Indian Commissioner, and Cowan, as Minister to Austria.

The present indications are that Schofield will command the first district; Sickles the second; Thomas the third; Ord the fourth, and Sheridan the fifth. No instructions will accompany the assignments, beyond a copy of the law.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New York, March 13.

A Washington special says that Virginia considers the supplemental bill a great Radical triumph.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says that resolutions have been introduced into the Louisiana Legislature, declaring Sherman's bill unconstitutional and demanding that it be tested before the Supreme Court.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

New York, March 13.

Cotton steady; Middling uplands 29¼.

Gold $1,34¼.

Liverpool, March 13.

Cotton opens firm. Estimated sales 10,000 bales; advanced ¼d. Middling uplands 13¼.

Military Order.

We find the following order published on yesterday, in the Wilmington *Dispatch*, it having been sent officially to the County Court of New Hanover, on Monday. The County and Superior Courts, of the State, now holding their Spring Terms, will therefore bear it in mind.

Headquarters Dep't of the South,
Charleston, S. C., March 8th.

General Orders,
No. 26.

Whipping or maiming of the person, as a punishment for any crime, misdemeanor or offence, being now prohibited by the laws of the United States, all officers of the army and Freedmen's Bureau, on duty in this Department, are hereby directed to prevent the infliction of such punishment by any authority whatever.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. Robinson.

JNO. R. MYRICK,
1st Lieut., &c., &c.

The editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* says from a conversation with Gen. Sheridan he thinks the latter is of the opinion that before affairs are permanently settled at the South, another appeal will be made to the sword.—*Exchange.*

Gen Sheridan mistakes the temper of the South, if he supposes there is a disposition to appeal to arms. The friends of the South at the North will have the fighting to do, if they should deem such a course necessary.—We do not apprehend, therefore, that the danger of another clash of arms is imminent.—*Goldsboro News.*

Rev. Geo. T. Williams.—We regret to learn that this gentleman is at his home in Suffolk in a state of hopeless insanity, and that his wife is also ill. Notwithstanding his distressed and helpless condition, his friends will take him on to New York to stand his trial, of the result of which, having every confidence in his innocence, they have no fears.

Charles O'Connor, Esq., and Judge Peabody have volunteered their valuable services to defend him before the Court.—*Pet. Index*, 12*th.*

Forepaugh's Circus and Menagerie is to be in Norfolk on the 13th. Rumor says it is coming this way. We hope not, as our people are in no condition to have their coffers drained by "shows."—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

THE $21,000, INSURED BY MY COMPANIES, viz. *Phœnix*, of Hartford; *Atlantic*, of Brooklyn; *Security*, of New York; the *Ins. Co. of the Valley of Va.* and *Jefferson*, *Scottsville Va.*, on the *Exchange Hotel* and *Methodist Publishing House*, will be paid promptly, as soon as the loss is adjusted.

The above Companies have been very fortunate, and while a number of Ins. Companies have "gone to the wall," owing to the frequent large fires, these have never been in a more successful and prosperous condition, or better prepared to pay losses promptly.

Application for Insurance on Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, Furniture, Store Houses and Stocks of Merchandise, solicited.

P. F. PESCUD,
mar 11-180-1w Ins. Agent.

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. B.	27
" Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	24
" Lexington, at Graham	20
" Roxborough	40
" Wadesborough	24
" Thomasville	30
" Wilmington	91
" Commerce	15
" Washington	6
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	7
Miners' and Planter's Bank	30
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	26
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	21
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	46
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	23
Gold	135
Silver	130
Old Coupons	40
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	93
Old Sixes	70
Exchange on New York	¼

Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina.

BUYING RATES—N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank of Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	24
" Commerce	15
" Clarendon	3
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington	10
" Lexington at Graham	20
" North Carolina	27
" Roxboro	35
" Thomasville	35
" Wadesboro	24
" Wilmington	27
" Washington	5
" Yanceyville	7
Commercial at Wilmington	21
Farmers' Greensboro. (Old)	26
Merchants', Newbern	45
Miners' and Planters'	28
Virginia Bank notes, average	25
South Carolina "	21
Georgia "	20
Gold	134
Silver	128
Old North Carolina Coupons	35
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	85
North Carolina 6's	40
Exchange on New York, ¼.	

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JORDAN WOMBLE, GROCER. RALEIGH N. C.

BACON	15@17
BEEF	12½@20
BUTTER	25@35
COTTON	22@24
CORN	1 25@1 40
COFFEE	28@33
EGGS	12½@15
DRIED FRUIT—Apples	$2 50@3 00
" " Peaches, per bu.	none
FOWLS	3 @3 50
FLOUR—Family	15 00@17 00
" Superfine	13 00@15 00
LARD	15@20
MEAL	1 25@1 40
MOLASSES	60@70
NAILS	9@10
PEAS—White	1 35@1 50
" Stock	1 10@1 25
POTATOES—Irish	1 75@2 25
" Sweet	75@1 00
RAGS	4@5
SALT	3 25@4 25
SUGAR—Crushed	18@22
" Brown best	15@17½
" Common Brown	12½@15

Newbern, March 12.—Cotton (tax unpaid) 21 @ 22. Flour $9,50@$19. Spirits Turpentine (tax paid) 56c. Rosin 90c.@$5. Mess Pork $23@$26. Corn 95c.@$1. Shingles $3,50@$5,50 per M.

Fayetteville, March 9.—Bacon 15@17. Beef 8@10. Butter 20@30. Cotton 27@28). Cotton Yarns $2,60@2,75. 4-4 Sheetings 18@22. Flour, family, $14@$15,50; superfine $14@$15. Turpentine $2,50@$3.

Wilmington, March 12.—Turpentine, $4.20 for yellow dip and $2,80 for hard, per 280 lbs. Spirits 53 cts. per gal. Rosin $3,12½@$5,75. Tar $1,65 per bbl. Cotton 25½@26.

Petersburg, March 12.—Cotton 25½@26. Tobacco, Lugs $2,50@$12; Leaf $4@$60, according to quality. Bacon, Western, 13@14c. Fertilizers—prices varying, according to quality, from $40@$90 per ton.

Norfolk and Portsmouth, March 12.—Bacon, Va. and N. C. 14@17. Cotton 27½@30½. Flour $11 @$18. Herrings, N. C. cut, $10. Corn, 93½@96½. Molasses 55@80. Staves $35@$100 per M.

SPECIAL NOTICES

50 LBS., ZEPHYR AT 25 CT., PER OUNCE, AT M. ROSENBAUM'S.

A FINE LOT OF LADIES FURS 25 PER cent less than cost, at
Feb 9-157-tf M. ROSENBAUM'S.

2 CASES GENT'S FINE FRENCH CALF Boots warranted hand sewed, at $5.00 a pair. At, M. ROSENBAUM'S.
Feb 9-157-tf

500 PAIRS LADIES SEWED SHOES AT $1.50 a pair at,
Feb 9-157-tf M. ROSENBAUM'S.

WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES,
DIRECT FROM CARDENAS.

NOW LANDING EX SCHOONER SUSANNA

193 hogsheads, 63 tierces, 11 barrels, } Bright New Crop Clayed Molasses, In Prime New Packages,

We offer the above for CASH at New York prices. Half of the cargo being already engaged, orders should be sent in promptly.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO
Feb 25-170-1w Wilmington, N. C.

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Peruvian Guano direct from Government Agents.

Salt, Hay and all kinds of Coal.

Agents for Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.

Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship line.

Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from New York.

Agents for Jonas Smith & Co's., line of New York sail packets.
Feb 6-154-6m

PLANTING POTATOES.

500 Bls. Potatoes "Mercia," "Peach Bloom" and "Jackson Whites"—for sale by
WILLARD & BRO'S.
mar 2-175-1f Wilmington, N. C.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

110 Bbl's. and Tcirces, New Crop Cuba Molasses, For Sale by
WILLARD & BRO'S.
mar 2-175-2w Wilmington, N. C.

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as Teacher, in a private family, or school.
Address,
MISS. LOUISE TRACY,
mar 2-175-w Wilmington, N. C.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned have formed a *limited partnership*, in accordance with acts of the Legislature of 1860–'61, entitled "Limited Partnership," Chapter 28, for five years, to date from Jan. 1st. 1867, and to terminate Jan. 1st. 1872. The nature of the business to be transacted is a general wholesale and Commission business in the city of Wilmington. James A. Willard and A. A. Willard, of the city of Wilmington are the *general partners* under the style of "Willard Brothers." W. H. Willard, of the city of Raleigh, is the *special partner*, and as such has contributed and paid in to the capital stock the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) in cash.

JAS. A. WILLARD, } General.
A. A. WILLARD, }
W. H. WILLARD, Special Partner.
mar 2-175-1m Wilmington, N. C.

MEDICINES, &C.

SAUNDERS'

CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSIcians. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Teba are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr W. P. Mallett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by
R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Feb 1-150-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.
For sale in Raleigh by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE

AMERICAN BITTERS.

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED,

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERed Digestion, Flatulency, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally.—For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease. In wakefulness attended with tremors and general nervous derangement, it is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and tone to the nerves. To delicate Ladies and Children it is invaluable—and in fact whenever a pleasant and agreeable Tonic is wanted, this should be used.

Dr. Johnston B. Jones, one of the most scientific and well known Physicians in the Southern States, testifies to its great value, besides many others who have been greatly benefited by the use of these Bitters.

Prepared and sold by
R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Feb 1-150-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.
For sale in Raleigh by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

ALTHOUGH the business of all Trades and Professions have been considered Cash since the close of the war, we have given a special credit to many of our Friends and Patrons, some of whom have paid us nothing since that time, and as we can't afford to pay cash and give unlimited credit, this is to give notice that our accounts are now ready and that all are expected to call and settle the same without delay.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Dec 17-2tf

TANNER'S OIL.

ANOTHER lot of that Superior Fish Oil for Tanner's use, just to hand.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Dec 17-tf

EQUITY NOTICE.

Lucy Hertey by her next friend Lawrence Battle, *against* John Hervy and Henry J. Hervy. It appearing that John Hervy, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered by the Court of Equity for Nash County that publication be made in the "Weekly *Sentinel*," a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks notifying the said John Hervy of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of said Court and answer, plead or demur to the petition, the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him.

JOHN H. THORP, C. M. E.
Feb 2-151-w6w

J. B. HUNTER, E. H. LASSITER.
Granville Co., N. C. Northampton Co., N. C.

HUNTER & LASSITER,

[FORMERLY CONANT & HUNTER,]

Cotton Factors, & General Commission MERCHANTS,

CORNER OF HIGH AND WATER STREETS,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.
Feb 6-184-3m

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO RESpectfully inform those who have heretofore patronised him, and the public generally, that he is now carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

A few paces South of the Court House, one door West of R. G. Lewis' law office.

All orders in his line of business will be promptly attended to and thankfully received.

Special attention will be paid to renovating old clothes. All spots of grease, turpentine, &c., entirly removed. F. G. KING.
mar 6-177-1w

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A COpartnership under the firm of Bragg & Heartt, for the purpose of supplying Farm Laborers and House Servants at very reasonable rates.

They are prepared to make contracts for Farmers, and others who hire laborers through them, and to forward Farm Hands to any part of the State, intersected by Rail Road and Steam boat communication.

They will also attend to the collection of accounts, and the renting and selling of Real Estate.

They are young beginners and hope to be liberally patronised, and promise their undivided attention to all who need their services.

They may be found for the present at Mr. L. E. Heartt's Store, where they will be glad to see parties having business with them.

They Refer to Hon. Thos. Bragg, L. E. Heartt, P. F. Pescud, and the leading Merchants and Bankers of Raleigh.

H. BRAGG,
Jan 29-147-1m L. E. HEARTT.

THE FARMER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture,

THE MECHANIC ARTS

AND

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY;

PUBLISHED AT RICHMOND, VA.,

BY

ELLIOTT & SHIELDS.

THE PUBLISHERS, determined to exert all their energies, look with confidence to the new year for such an increase of patronage as will enable them to enlarge the usefulness of The Farmer, and make it a still more desirable medium for advertisers.

Subscription.—The terms of subscription have been made so low and reasonable as to place it within the reach of all who may desire it; and in view of the great interests to be served by an extensive circulation, we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of many in those sections of the country not now supplied with a good Agricultural Journal.

Terms of Subscription:—For a sing'e copy one year, $3,00

Club Rates:—Five copies one year for $13,00; ten copies one year for $25,00; fifteen copies one year for $37,00; twenty copies one year for $49,00; twenty-five copies one year for $60,00; and larger clubs in the same proportion.

To secure the advantages of these liberal terms, the clubs must be complete at the time of subscription, and the money accompany the order.

It is not required that all the subscribers to a club shall receive THE FARMER at one office. If necessary it will be mailed under the club arrangement to as many different offices as there are subscribers to the club.

ELLIOTT & SHIELDS,
Jan 5—tf Richmond, Va.

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE are in receipt of a lot of Segars and Chewing Tobacco that can't be beaten. Call and see.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Dec 17-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

$300 REWARD!

A Proclamation by His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESented to me that J. Q. Bryant, late of the County of Wake in said State, stands charged with the murder of one Wiley Sauls, late of said County and State, and that said Bryant is a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, in order that the said Bryant may be arrested and brought to justice for the said alleged murder, I, Jonathan Worth, Governor of said State, do issue this my proclamation, offering the reward of Three Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County.

In witness whereof, His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.—Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1867.

By the Governor: JONATHAN WORTH.
Wm. H. Bagley, Private Sec'y.

Description.—J. Q. Bryant is between 25 and 30 years old, about 6 feet 1 inch high, straight, square shouldered, light complexioned, down look, incessantly chewing tobacco, visiting dissipated places, fond of gaming, dark hair, has a sore leg (or has had, which will leave a scar.)
Feb 22—168-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

$300 REWARD!!

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina:

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESented to me that PETER LANE (Colored,) late of the County of Wake, in said State, stands charged with the murder of one Mayo, (Colored) late of said County and State, and that said Lane is a fugitive from justice:

Now therefore, in order that the said Lane may be arrested and brought to justice for the said alleged murder, I, Jonathan Worth, Governor of said State, do issue this my proclamation, offering the reward of Three Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County.

In witness whereof, His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 23d. day of February A. D. 1867.

By the Governor: JONATHAN WORTH,
Wm. H. Bagley, Private Secretary.

Description.—Peter Lane, is a bright mulatto, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high—weighs 180 or 190 pounds—35 or 40 years old—heavy goatee—full face—high forehead—likely—quite intelligent—very polite—quick spoken—and is a black-smith by trade.
Feb 22-168-1m

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Feb. 23d. 1867.

THE MANUFACTURERS EMPLOYED TO SUPply artificial legs at the expense of the State, to soldiers of this State who lost their legs in the military service of the State or late Confederate Government in the late war, have nearly completed their undertaking, and as there may be some entitled to be supplied who have not made application, all such are requested to apply to the Sheriffs of their respective counties and procure the requisite certificates (printed forms of which are in the hands of every Sheriff) and make application without delay.

No report has been received from the Sheriffs of the following counties, showing how many have lost legs, and none have applied to be supplied from those counties—to-wit: Bertie, Camden, Cartoret, Chowan, Clay, Perquimans and Tyrrell.

The Sheriff of Caswell reported 2; Haywood 4; Hyde 2; Jones 1; Transylvania 3; and from these counties no application has been made for an artificial leg, or for commutation for one.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Feb 23-167-2w Governor of N. C.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

277 Washington St., Boston.

PUBLISH UPWARDS OF 500 MUSIC BOOKS, comprising Theoretical and Practical Works in every branch of Musical Science. Among these are Richardson's New Method for the Piano, $2.75; Modern School for the Organ, by Zundell, $4; Bassini's Art of Singing—Complete, $4; Abridged, $3; Spohr's Violin—Complete—4; Abridged $2; Berbiguier's Flute, $3; "The Home Circle Series" of Piano-forte Music, 9 Vols. each, plain, $2.50; Cloth, $3; Gilt, $4; Baumbach's Sacred Quartets, Cloth $2.75; Beauties, $2.50; The Harp of Judah and The Jubilate, by *L. O. Emerson*, each $1,38; Golden Wreath and Merry Chimes, *Emerson*, each 50 cts. Also, all the Standard Operas, Masses, Oratorios and Cantatas, and a complete series of Librettos. Complete Catalogues of Books and Sheet Music will be furnished on application.
mar 8-179-1c

THE PIANIST'S ALBUM;

A COLLECTION OF

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A BRILLIANT SET OF PIANO FORTE GEMS, SUITED to every Grade of Capacity, and indispensable to every Pianist who would become familiar with The Popular Music of the Day.

This new volume, being the third of the "Home Circle," will be welcomed by all who desire to have the BEST PIECES in a convenient form. A very large number of the Gems contained in this new compilation are not to be found in any other, though much admired and in constant demand, a fact that will render it the leading book of its kind. Price, plain, $2 50; Cloth, $3.00; Cloth, full gilt, $4.00. Sold by all Music Dealers, and mailed, post-paid, OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston.
mar 1-174-tc

FOR RENT.

Two furnished Rooms in a pleasant part of the City. Apply at the
TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
mar 6-177-tf

AUCTION HOUSES.

N. C. HAY.

20 BALES prime N. Carolina Hay in Store and for sale cheap.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
Feb 25-171-tf Auctioneer.

FRESH FIELD SEEDS.

RED CLOVER,
ORCHARD GRASS,
TIMOTHY,
BLUE GRASS,
LUCERNE,

and best variety of Garden Seeds, just received from R. Sinclair & Co, Baltimore, at the Farmers' Hall
JAMES M. TOWLES,
Feb20-165-tf Auctioneer.

AUCTION,

AND

GROCERY BUSINESS.

I HAVE AGAIN CONNECTED WITH MY FAMILY Grocery the auction business and solicit consignments of articles of every kind either at public or private Sale.

All business entrusted to me shall be promptly attended to.

L. W. PECK.
Jan 28-146-2awd2m

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &C.

WM. H. THOMPSON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

24 Fayetteville Street 24

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS just returned from the North and opened at his old stand, a splendid variety of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, &c.

repairing done neatly and with dispatch. He has also on hand a fine assortment of CLOCKS, GOLD PENS, POCKET KNIVES, &c.

A choice lot of elegant STATIONERY, also in Store, and many little nicetics that will repay inspection.

Old GOLD and SILVER bought and sold.
Feb 25-170-3m

EDUCATIONAL.

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE,

ESTABLISED IN 1856.

THE SPRING SESSION WILL BEGIN ON Monday, the 18th of Feb. 1867, and continue twenty weeks. We can accommodate a few more borders. Application should be made immediately, to secure admission.

This Institution is not sectarian; the creeds of all denominations are duly respected. Pupils are expected to attend the Church of which their parents are members.

The boarding department is under the supervision of the President of the College. Two young Ladies are in the special charge of his niece, Miss Sallie J. Call, the Governess. They all eat at the same table and worship daily at the same altar, with the members of his own family.

FACULTY.

Rev. S. Milton Frost, A. M. Prest. and Prof. of Ancient Laugnage and Philosophy.
E. W. Adams, A. M. Prof. of Mathematics and Sciences.
Mrs. Julia R. Williams, Teacher of English Literature and French.
Miss Sallie J. Call, Governess, Teacher of Music and Painting.
Miss Ellen Wright, Teacher of Music.
Miss Mary M. Rawls, Teacher in the Preparatory Department.

Terms, very moderate. For particulars send for a Circular. Address,
Rev. S. MILTON FROST,
Feb 6-155-2awim President.

LITTRELL'S SPRINGS FEMALE CLOLLEGE,

GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

Within a half Mile of Littrell's Depot, on the Raleigh & Weldon Railroad.

FACULTY:

REV. C. B. RIDDICK, President,
Professor Belles Lettres.
REV. J. S. R. CLARKE, Chaplain,
and Prof. Men. and Moral Philosophy

THE SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1867.

They Say.

They say—Ah! well, suppose they do!
But can they prove the story true?
Suspicion may arise from naught
But malice, envy, want of thought.
Why count yourself among the "they"
Who whisper what they dare not say?

They say—but why the tale rehearse,
And help to make the matter worse?
So good can possibly accrue
From telling what may be untrue;
And is it not a nobler plan
To speak of all the best you can?

They say—well, if it should be so,
Why need you tell the tale of woe?
Will it the bitter wrong redress,
Or make one pang of sorrow less?
Will it the erring one restore,
Henceforth to "go and sin no more?"

They say—oh! pause and look within!
See how thine heart inclines to sin!
Watch, lest in dark temptation's hour
Thou too shouldst sink beneath its power!
Pity the frail, weep o'er their fall,
But speak of good, or not at all!

Grant and Lee after the Surrender.

Generals Grant, Ord and Sheridan, with three or four staff officers each, went up to the court house, and of our staff there were three, a senior aid, the chief of staff, and the adjutant general. The town consists of five houses, a tavern, and a court house, all on one street, and that was boarded up at one end to keep the cows out. On the right hand side as we went in, was the principal residence, owned by Mr. McLean, and to his house General Grant was conducted to meet General Lee. At the fence, the whole party dismounted, and walking up a narrow grass plat to the house noticed General Lee's horse nibbling there in charge of an orderly, who was holding his own as well.

General Grant entered the house with one or two of his staff, and the rest of us sat down on the piazza and waited. Mr. McLean was out there too, but was so much excited that he did not know where his pump was, or if he had any, or if not, couldn't tell us where there was a spring. In a moment Col. Babcock came out smiling, whirled his hat around his head once, and beckoned Generals Ord and Sheridan to come in. They walked the floor silently as people do who have the first peep at a baby, and after a while General Lee came out and signaled to his orderly to bridle his horse.

While this was being done he stood on the lowest step of the piazza, (we had all risen respectfully as he passed down,) and looking over into the valley towards his army, smote his hands together several times in an absent sort of way, utterly unconscious of the people about him, and seeming to see nothing till his horse was led in front of him. As he stood there he appeared to be about sixty years of age, a tall, soldierly figure of a man, with full grey beard, a new suit of grey clothes, a high, grey felt hat with a cord, long buckskin gauntlets, high riding boots, and a beautiful sword. He was all that our fancy had painted him, and he had the sympathy of all of us as he rode away.

Just as he gathered up his bridle General Grant went down the steps, and passing in front of his horse, touched his hat to Gen. Lee, who made a similar salute, and then left the yard and returned to his own lines with his orderly and the single staff officer who had accompanied him to the interview, and was said to have been Col. Marshall, his Chief of Staff, a quiet looking man in spectacles, looking more like one of thought than of action. Gen. Grant presented something of a contrast to Gen Lee in the way of uniform, not only in color, but in style and general effect. He had a sugar-loaf hat almost peculiar to himself, a frock coat unbuttoned and splashed with mud, a dark vest, dark blue pantaloons tucked into top boots, muddy also, and no sword.

His countenance was not relaxed at all, and not a muscle on his face told tales on his thoughts. If he was very much pleased by the surrender of Lee, nothing in his air or manner indicated it. The joyful occasion didn't seem to awaken in him a responsive echo, and he went and mounted his horse and rode away silently, to send off a dispatch which should electrify the North, and set all the Church bells ringing on this happy Sunday evening.—*Northern paper.*

NEW CONVERTS.—A couple of old bachelors out West, who lived a sort of cat and dog life together for many years, but having been to camp-meeting were slightly converted, and both of them concluded to reform.

Says Joe, "brother Tom, let us sit down now, and I'll tell you what we'll do. You tell me of all my faults, and I'll tell you of all yours:—and so we'll know to begin to get about mending of 'em.

"Good," says brother Tom.

"Well, you begin."

"Well, in the first place, you know, brother Tom, you will lie."

Crack goes brother Tom's double fist between brother Joe's blinkers, and a considerable scrimmage ensued, until, in the course of about ten minutes, neither being able to come to time, reformation was postponed.

A young man in Illinois was greatly smitten with a neighbor's daughter, and wanted her for his wife. In order to win her unsophisticated heart, he invited her to go with him to a circus that was showing in the vicinity. She accepted the invitation, and as they neared the ticket wagon, the young man rushed upon his fate by asking her suddenly if she would marry him. "No, I thank you," she replied. "You won't eh!" exclaimed the ardent youth, "then buy your own ticket!" She took his advice, and enjoyed the show greatly, but he didn't.

A good wife should be like three things that she should not be like. First, she should be like a snail, to keep within her own house; but she should not be like a snail, to carry all she has upon her back.—Secondly she should be like an echo, to speak when spoken to; but she should not be like an echo, always to have the last word. Thirdly, she should be like a town clock, always to keep time and regularity; but she should not be like the town clock, speak so loud that all the town may hear.

THE IMPLIED CONTRACT IN THE SHERMAN BILL.—The New York *Times* discredits the idea that Congress will permit any interference with the provisions of the Sherman Law. It declares that that law "affirms the plain and fixed purpose of Congress in regard to the re-organization of the Southern States," and there can be no disturbance of it "without a sacrifice of national honor." Very truly—and we cannot suppose that Congress will have the cruelty and hardihood to interrupt it while the South is in the very act of deliberation upon it.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

An exchange says that Ex-President Day, of Yale College, aged 94, is the original "live long Day."

According to rumor Ben. Butler cleared $600,000 by recent speculations in goods within [illegible] South.

A Radical paper says Mr. Sumner is the most unpopular man with his fellows in the Senate.

[illegible] Dorris, The Mississippi [illegible] appointed $40,000 for the

ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE LAW.

Ratified Feb. 26, 1867.

RULES OF TAXATION.

RULE 1. Taxes hereinafter imposed on purchases, sales, or receipts, earnings, income or profits, shall be, unless otherwise directed, on the total amount thereof during the year preceding the 1st day of April of each year; *Provided*, that purchases, sales, or receipts, earnings or profits on which taxes were paid for the three months, preceding the first day of July, 1866, under the Revenue Act, ratified March 12th, 1866, shall be exempt.

RULE 2. Articles taxed *ad valorem* shall not be liable to such tax, when in the hands of traders and others who list the purchases or sales of said articles.

RULE 3. Property and purchases, sales or receipts, taxed at a higher rate, shall not be liable to pay any other tax, at a lower rate, but the imposition of a tax for license to carry on any trade or business, shall not relieve the property or stock in trade from the property tax, unless there is likewise a tax on the receipts, purchases, earnings or sales of such business or trade.

RULE 4. When the purchases, receipts, earnings or sales of any Corporation or Joint Stock company are taxed, the shares of stock therein owned by individuals shall not be liable to *ad valorem* tax.

RULE 5. Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, except as hereinafter is excepted, shall be liable to taxation in the same manner as individuals, and shall list their property and other taxables, through their chief officer or agent, and no person shall be required to include, as part of his personal property and investments, any share or portion of the capital stock or property of any company or corporation, which is required to list its capital and property for taxation in this State.

RULE 6. Railroad, Turnpike, Plank Road, Canal and Navigation Companies shall not be required to list their property or capital, but the shares thereof shall be listed by the stockholders thereof as part of their investments.

RULE 7. The powers and duties in this Act, or in any other act, relating to the collection and return of State and county Taxes, entrusted to and required of Sheriffs, shall likewise be entrusted to, and required of "Tax Collectors," when such officers are in any county appointed.

RULE 8. Whenever the Sheriff is authorized to collect taxes on unlisted subjects, he is authorized and directed to administer an oath, to ascertain the true amount of taxes due.

SCHEDULE A.

Valuation of real estate to be that of 1860. Personal property to be valued at time of listing.

Poll tax fifty cents. Employees to list their laborers in the county where employed.

The following subjects shall pay a tax of one-tenth of one per cent., on the cash value thereof.

1. Real property, with the improvements thereon, including entries of land.

2. All wagons and other farming utensils, neat cattle, horses, mules, asses, jennets, hogs and sheep, made and raised for sale.

3. Household furniture, exceeding $300 in value. This paragraph includes, besides other furniture, clocks, pictures other than family portraits, and books, over the value of $500.

4. Agricultural products, except family supplies for one year, in the hands of the producer, after the expiration of twelve months from the time the same were produced.

5. Agricultural products, in possession of a purchaser, who does not pay tax on such products as a merchant or trader. Family supplies for one year shall be exempt.

6. Solvent credits, deducting therefrom the liabilities of the tax-payer as principal and as surety, where the principal is insolvent, the term "credits" to include all claims or demands owing to the tax-payer, whether due or not, whether payable in money or other things, and whether owing by persons within or without the State.—Merchants and other traders shall not be bound to list the credits accruing in the regular course of their business, during the twelve months preceding the 1st day of April of the year of listing. No deduction shall be made on account of any obligation given to an insurance company, except to the amount of an assessment already made, nor on account of any unpaid subscription to any institution, society, corporation or company.

7. Investments in public bonds and stocks, and the bonds and stocks, or shares, of such corporations and joint stock companies, as do not list their property for taxation as prescribed in Rule 5. This section shall include securities of any State or Government, or municipal corporation, not exempt by the laws of this State or the United States; also shares of stock in Rail Road, Turnpike, Plank Road, Canal and Navigation Companies, whether in or out of the State, as prescribed in Rule 6.

8. Moneys above $100 in value, the term "money" to include coin, bullion, bank notes, and the notes of any State or Government, designed to circulate as money, also deposits, in this State or elsewhere, with individuals or corporations, payable on demand. Coin and bullion, as well as notes, shall be listed at their value in such currency as is commonly paid for taxes.

9. Ships, Barges, Boats and other water craft, or any interest therein, with their tackling, rigging, and furniture, and all else pertaining to them, if exceeding one thousand dollars in value, whether in the waters of this State at the time of listing or not.

10. Capital invested, used or employed in any trade or business, other than is mentioned specially in this class, except where said trade or business is taxed in this Act on the purchases, sales or receipts thereof.

11. All shares of Stock in any National Bank, located within this State, whether held or owned by residents or non-residents of this State, shall be listed for taxation and taxed in the County where the Bank is located, one-tenth of one per cent. on the value of said shares, to be listed and paid by the Cashier.

The subjects mentioned in Class 2d shall pay a tax of one half of one per cent, *ad valorem*.

1. Gold, silver, and other watches, if exceeding $10 in value.

2. Gold and silver ware and plated ware, if exceeding in value $25.

3. Jewelry worn by males, including watch chains, sales and keys, if collectively exceeding $25 in value.

4. Pleasure carriages and other vehicles, for the conveyance of persons, and also pleasure horses, if exceeding $50 in value.

5. Harps, pianos, violins and other musical instruments in use, if exceeding in value $50.

6. The amount of salaries and fees, if exceeding $500, Ministers of Gospel exempted.

The subjects and persons mentioned in third class shall be taxed as is specially mentioned.

1. On the nett income and profits, if amounting to $500, and less than three thousand dollars, one-half of one per cent.; if amounting to three thousand dollars and upwards one per cent. The tax imposed in this section shall be in addition to other taxes in this act imposed, except where laid on gross receipts and dividends and profits elsewhere taxed.

2. Every person who brings into the State, or buys from a non-resident, his agent or consignee, by sample or otherwise, spirituous or vinous liquors, ale, porter lager beer, or other malt liquors, for the purpose of sale, ten per cent. on the amount of his purchases during the year preceding the 1st of April of each year; such tax not to be less than thirty cents per gallon.

3. Every person who buys to sell again, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, from the maker in this State, his agent, factor or consignee, five per cent. on the amount of his purchases during said year, not to be less than ten cents per gallon: *Provided*, That whenever the purchaser of liquors mentioned in this or the preceding section agrees to pay the tax due the United States or this State on such liquors, said tax shall be held part of the purchases.

Any person in possession of any of the liquors named in this, or the preceding section, shall be deemed liable to pay the highest of said taxes, unless he proves by the oath of himself and also of a credible witness, or certificate of a Sheriff or list taker that the said liquors have been duly listed in this State.

4. The tax on Public Ferries, Toll Gates, Toll Bridges, shall be on the nett receipts, if exceeding $500, ten per cent; on Gates across highways ten dollars.

5. Every merchant, jeweler, grocer, druggist, produce dealer, and every other trader, who, as principal or agent, carries on the business of buying or selling goods, wares or merchandize of whatever name or description, one tenth of one per cent. on the total amount of his purchases, in or out of the State, for cash or on credit.

Commission merchants, factors, produce brokers, and other persons selling for others as factors or agents, shall pay a tax of one fifth of one per cent. on the gross amount of their sales during the year.

The tax on purchases or sales, as the case may be, of articles, the growth or manufacture of this State, if bought in the State, and articles, the growth or manufacture of adjoining States, if brought into this State for sale by the grower or manufacturer, shall be only one twentieth of one per cent.

Purchases taxed at a different rate from that imposed in this section, shall not be listed under this section. Merchants and other traders shall list separately their purchasers of liquors, ready made clothing and other articles taxed at a higher rate.

6. Dealers in ready made clothing for males shall pay one half of one per cent. on the total amount of purchases during said year.

7. On the gross receipts of hotel, restaurants, and eating houses, if exceeding $300, the tax shall be one-fourth of one per cent.

8. On the gross receipts of gas companies, one half of one per cent.

9. Every money or exchange, bond or note broker, private banker or agent of a foreign broker or banker, in addition to the *ad valorem* tax on their capital invested, and the tax on their nett income, shall pay, if employing a capital of twenty thousand dollars, or more, a license tax of one hundred dollars; if a capital of less than twenty thousand dollars and not less than ten thousand dollars, fifty dollars; and if a capital of ten thousand dollars or less, a tax of twenty five dollars, and also ten dollars additional for each county in which they have an agency.

10. Playing cards 25 cents each pack.

11. On each stud-horse and jackass a tax equal to one-half the price charged for the season.

12. Riding vehicles manufactured out of the State, pay one per cent.

13. Every Auctioneer, on all goods, wares or merchandize, sold by himself, whether the growth or manufacture of this State or not, shall pay one-half of one per cent. on the gross amount of sales, and if by itinerant traders, or such as are not residents of the State, two per cent. on the gross amount of sales.

14. Every dirk, bowie knife, pistol, sword cane, dirk cane and rifle cane, (except arms used for mustering and police duty,) used or worn about the person of any one, one dollar.

Parents or guardians shall list any of said arms worn or used as aforesaid by their minor children or wards.

15. Persons commonly called "Deadheads," traveling on Railroads or Canals, paying nothing or less than two cents per mile, shall be taxed one cent for each mile so traveled during the year preceding the 1st day of April; but public officers, officers of Railroad and Canal Companies, and Ministers of the Gospel, shall not be held to list the number of miles traveled on official duty.

16. Collateral tax, one per cent. if relation is uncle &c., of deceased. If more remote than uncle and aunt, or their issue, then one and a half per cent.

SCHEDULE B.

The Sheriff shall collect the taxes set forth in this schedule annually, unless otherwise directed, and shall, unless provision is made to the contrary, grant to the tax payer license to carry on his business, or use the articles taxed, until the 1st day of July ensuing. But persons having already paid tax under the Revenue Act, ratified March 12, 1866, for license to carry on any business, or use any article for twelve months from July 1st., 1866, shall not pay any further tax under this Act, prior to July 1st, 1867. Retailers of spirituous liquors, who have paid tax according to law, may retail for twelve months from the time of issuing their license without further payment.

SEC. 1. Traveling Theatrical Companies for each County, shall pay ten dollars for each exhibition. When Theatrical exhibitions are by the season of not less than three months, the tax shall be one hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. On Concerts and Musical Entertainments for profit, shall be paid for each county, five dollars. On each Lecture for reward, five dollars.

SEC. 3. On Menageries, Museums, Wax Works or curiosities of any kind, natural or artificial (except paintings and statuary,) on each days and nights exhibiting, shall be paid ten dollars.

SEC. 4. On every exhibition of a circus, for each day or part of a day, twenty dollars for each county, and for each side show to a circus, five dollars.

SEC. 5. On itinerant companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public, otherwise than is mentioned in the four preceding sections, for each county five dollars. Exhibitions of the character mentioned in the preceding sections, in counties whose seats contain less one thousand inhabitants, shall be taxed only one-half the amount above designated. Exhibitions given without charge for admission, and also those exclusively for charitable objects, shall be exempt.

SEC. 6. On each public exhibition of Spirit rappings, or other device, by whatever name called, which professes to reveal communications from the spirits of the living or dead, for profit or otherwise, one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. On all gift enterprises, or any person or establishment offering any article for sale, and proposing to present purchasers with any gift or prize, as an inducement to purchase, within the limits of the State, ten dollars for each day such person or establishment continues in operation. This tax shall not be construed to relieve such persons or establishments from any penalties incurred by violation of law.

SEC. 8. Every Insurance Company, incorporated by this State, taking new policies, $20.

SEC. 9. Every Agency of a Bank incorporated out of the State, $250.

SEC. 10. The tax on public billiard tables shall be $50 each, on private billiard tables $10 each.

When said tables may be used for four months or less, one-half of the above rates shall only be payable.

SEC. 11. To keep a ten pin alley, or alley of like kind, or bowling saloon, or bagatelle table, or any other table, stand or place, for any other game or play, with or without a name, unless such alley, stand, place, or game, is kept for amusement or exercise alone, and not prohibited by law, there shall be a license tax of $25. When the same may be used for four months, or less, one half of the above rates shall only be paid.

SEC. 12. Any person whose occupation is to keep horses or vehicles to let or to carry persons or things for reward, shall pay a tax of five dollars, and, in addition, fifty cents for each stall.

SEC. 13. Every licensed retailer of spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, fifty dollars for one year. Every retailer of malt liquors only shall pay twenty dollars. The taxes in this section, shall be in addition to the tax imposed on purchases of liquors in Schedule A.

SEC. 14. Any person using a distillery for spirituous liquors, distilled for his own use or for sale, or for others, shall pay, if from grain, twenty-five cents per gallon.

License from county Court or, out of Term time, the special Court, required.

SEC. 15. Every itinerant dentist, &c., ten dollars for each county in which he carries on his business.

SEC. 16. Non resident horse drovers one per cent on sales.

SEC. 17. Studhorses, &c., of non residents $10.

SEC. 18. Peddlers $20. Order from 3 Justices out of term time, sufficient. Not necessary to prove applicant is a citizen of U. S.

SEC. 19. Lightning rod men $5 each county.

SEC. 20. Every itinerant who sells spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, not the product of his own farm, in quantities equal to one quart and less than one barrel, shall pay twenty-five dollars for every county.

SEC. 21. Gypsies $50.

Persons selling by sample same tax as regular dealers.

SCHEDULE C.

The taxes embraced in schedule C. shall be listed and paid as is specially therein directed.

Express Companies shall pay four per cent. on gross receipts.

Telegraph Companies shall pay two per cent. on gross receipts.

Foreign Insurance Companies shall pay two per cent. on gross receipts.

Banks shall pay three per cent on dividends.

Seals of the State shall pay $1; Treasurer's Department 50 cents; Supreme Court 50 cents; Notary Public, &c., 25 cents; Superior and County Court seals exempt, also those on commission of Justices of the Peace, &c.

On each marriage license, mortgage deed, marriage contract, and deed in trust to secure creditors, there shall be a tax of one dollar. On every other deed conveying or contracting to convey title to real estate, and on all other instruments admitted to registration, where the consideration exceeds $3000 and is less than $1,000, 50 cents, and 25 cents in addition for every additional $1,000.

Certain Corporation Charters, granted by the General Assembly, shall pay twenty-five dollars.

EXEMPTIONS.

Exemptions, as heretofore, and also $250 of property to those permanently disabled, and also widows.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Act to Establish an Uniform System of Bankruptcy Throughout the United States—What the Bill Is—What it Provides.

The substance of this most important bill just passed by the Senate and House, and approved by the President, will be found as follows in the summary that we give:

Section 1, establishes the several District Courts of the United States as courts of bankruptcy, in addition to the other original jurisdiction they now have.

Section 2, gives the Circuit Courts equity power to supervise the proceedings of the District Courts in bankruptcy litigation and affairs, and in addition to this power gives them concurrent jurisdiction in the same matters.

Section 3, provides for the appointment in each Congressional District, upon the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of one or more registers (to be counsellors in the District Courts,) whose duty it shall be to assist the District Judges in the performance of duty in bankruptcy cases. Bonds in $1,000, no interest in any of the suits, and ability to take the iron-clad oath, are the pre-requisites of each register.

Section 4 makes it the register's duty to adjudicate upon, receive surrenders in, and preside in bankruptcy proceedings. He is to compute property, dividends, assign *pro rata* shares to creditors, but bars him from committing for contempt or in acting in cases that go upon appeal.

Section 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 provide for the formula of legal proceedings in the Courts of Bankruptcy, a recapitulation of the practice now in vogue in other litigation.

Section 11 makes $300 the limit of debts on which to declare voluntary bankruptcy, requires the bankrupt to be or to become a citizen of the United States, forbids a transfer of property during pendency of proceedings, and demands full exhibit of debts and assetts on the part of the voluntary bankrupt.

Section 12, 13, and 14 provide that the action in bankruptcy shall go on should the bankrupt die, the same as if he were *in esse*; that the creditors shall appoint an assignee or assignees of the debtor's estate, subject to the approval of District Judge; that everything be turned over to assignees, whether of substance or account, for distribution, except: That there shall be excepted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value in any case, the sum of $500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms, and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States, and such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property, not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of Court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicil at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864: Provided, That the foregoing exception shall operate as a limitation upon the conveyance of the property of the bankrupt to his assignees, and in no case shall the property hereby excepted pass to the assignees, or the title of the bankrupt thereto be impaired or affected by any of the provisions of this act; and the determination of the assignees in the mattter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of the said Court.

Sections 15, 16, 17 and 18, give the assignee full power to recover the property of the debtor, to be distributed by whomsoever held; require him to classify and separate the goods or other effects, empower the assignee to choose arbitrators in matters of disputed possession; and provide for the supervision over and power to remove the assignees by the district judge for cause shown.

Sections 19, 20 and 21, ordain that claims be proved in the same manner as now against the estate of deceased persons; provide for set-offs in mutual debts between debtor and claimants; forbid suits against the bankrupt by those creditors proving their claims, and provide that if any bankrupt shall, at the time of adjucation, be liable upon any bill of exchange, promissory note or other obligation in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more firms carrying on separate and distinct trades, and having distinct estates to be wound up in bankruptcy, or as a sole trader and also as a member of a firm, the circumstance that such firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contractor is also one of the joint contractors, shall not prevent proof and receipt of dividend in respect of such distinct contracts against the estates respectively liable upon such contracts.

Sections 22, 23 and 24 require verification by oath of all claims by creditors, and if a corporation, by the proper officers for that purpose, to be filed before the register, or if in a foreign country, before the register, or other diplomatic officer nearest adjacent, and that investigation can be and must be made by the judge in case of all doubtful claims.

Section 25 orders the sale and the holding for distribution by the assignee of all perishable property, the title to which is not in dispute.

Section 26 provides for the examination of the bankrupt by the court, either at its own option or at the request of the assignee, into all circumstances and statement of the bankrupt, who is punishable for contempt for non compliance with the order for examination, and for good cause shown the wife of the bankrupt may be called and similarly examined.

Section 27 subdivides priority of claims as follows: First. Servants' wages under $50. Second. All the creditors *pro rata*, without any preference either from amount or date of claims, except that in cases wherein the bankrupt has become bail, surety or guarantor for another, the compliance of the latter with the conditions must be shown before the claim is allowed.

At the expiration of three months from the date of the adjudication of bankruptcy in any case, or as much earlier as the court may direct, the court, upon request of the assignee, shall call a general meeting of the creditors, of which due notice shall be given, and the assignee shall then report and exhibit to the court and to the creditors just and true accounts of all his receipts and judgments, verified by his oath; and he shall also produce and file vouchers for all payments for which vouchers shall be required by any rule of the court; he shall also submit the schedule of the bankrupt's creditors and property as amended, duly verified by the bankrupt, and a statement of the whole estate of the bankrupt as then ascertained, of the property recovered and of the property outstanding, specifying the cause of its being outstanding, also what debts or claims are yet undetermined, and stating what sums remain in his hands. At such meeting the majority in value of the creditors present shall determine whether any and what part of the net proceeds of the estate, after deducting and retaining a sum sufficient to provide for all undetermined claims which, by reason of the distant residence of the creditor, or for other sufficient reason, have not been proved, and for other expenses and contingencies, shall be divided among the creditors; but unless at least one half in value of the creditors shall attend such meeting, either in person or by attorney, it shall be the duty of the assignee so to determine. In case a dividend is ordered, the Register shall, within ten days after such meeting, prepare a list of creditors entitled to dividend, and shall calculate and set opposite to the name of each creditor who has proved his claim, the dividend to which he is entitled out of the net proceeds of the estate set apart for dividend, and shall forward by mail to every creditor a statement of the dividend to which he is entitled, and such creditor shall be paid by the assignee in such manner as the court may direct.

Section 28 provides that the like proceedings shall be had at the expiration of the next three months, or earlier if practicable, and a third meeting of the creditors shall then be called by the Court, and a final dividend then declared, unless any action in law or suit in equity be pending, or unless some other estate or effects or the debtor afterwards come into the hands of the assignee, in which case the assignee shall, as soon as may be, convert such estate or effects into money, and within two months after the same shall be so converted the same shall be divided in the manner aforesaid. Further dividends shall be made in like manner as often as occasion requires; and after the third meeting of creditors, no further meeting shall be called unless ordered by the Court. If at any time there shall be in the hands of the assignee any outstanding debts or other property, due or belonging to the estate, which cannot be collected and received by the assignee without unreasonable or inconvenient delay or expense, the assignee may, under the direction of the Court, sell and assign such debts or other property in such manner as the Court shall order. No dividend already declared shall be disturbed by reason of debts being subsequently proved, but the creditor proving such debt shall be entitled to a dividend equal to those already received by the other creditors before any further payment is made to the latter. Preparatory to the final dividend, the assignee shall submit his account to the Court, and file the same and give notice to the creditors of such filing; and shall also give notice that he will apply for a settlement of his account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee, at a time to be specified in such notice, and at such time the Court shall audit and pass the accounts of the assignee; and such assignee shall, if required by the Court, be examined as to the truth of such account, and if found correct he shall thereby be discharged from all liability as assignee to any creditor of the bankrupt. The Court shall thereupon order a dividend of the estate and effects, or of such part thereof as it sees fit, among such of the creditors as have proved their claims, in proportion to the respective amount of their said debts. In addition to all expenses necessarily incurred by him in the execution of his trust, in any case, the assignee shall be entitled to an allowance for his services in such case, on all monies received and paid out by him therein, for any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, five per centum thereon; on any larger sum, not exceeding five thousand dollars, two and a half per centum on the excess over five thousand dollars; and if at any time there shall not be in his hands a sufficient amount of money to defray the necessary expenses required for the further execution of his trust, he shall not be obliged to proceed therein until the necessary funds are advanced or satisfactorily secured to him. If, by accident, mistake, or other cause, without fault of the assignee, either or both of the said second and third meetings should not be held within the time limited, the Court may, upon motion of an interested party, order such meetings, with like effect as to the validity of the proceedings as if the meeting had been duly held. In the order for a dividend under this section, the following claims shall be entitled to priority or preference, and to be first paid in full in the following order:

First. The fees, costs and expenses of suits, and the several proceedings in bankruptcy under this act, and for the custody of property, as herein provided.

Second. All debts due to the United States, and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof.

Third. All debts due to the State in which the preceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State.

Fourth. Wages due to any operative clerk or house servant, to any amount not exceeding $50, labor performed within six months next proceeding the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Fifth. All debts due to any persons who by the laws of the United States, are or may be entitled to priority or preference, in like manner as if this act had not been passed. Always provided, That nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the assessment and collection of taxes by the authority of the United States or any State.

Section 29 provides for the full discharge of the bankrupt six months after compliance with the above conditions in entire honesty and good faith.

Section 30 declares that no one shall be entitled a *second* time to the benefits of bankruptcy, whose estate is sufficient to pay 70 per centum of his debts, unless upon the written assent of three-fourths of his creditors in value.

Section 31 provides that any creditor opposing the discharge of any bankrupt may file a specification in writing of the grounds of his opposition, and the Court may, in its discretion, order any question of fact so presented to be tried at a stated session of the District Court.

Sections 32, 33 and 34 forbid the benefits of bankruptcy to one whose debts have accrued from their failures when in a fiduciary capacity, and provide for the full and final discharge of the honest bankrupt as follows:

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF ———, Whereas ——— has been duly adjudged a bankrupt under the act of Congress establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and appears to have conformed to all the requirements of law in that behalf, it is therefore ordered by the Court that said ——— be forever discharged from all debts and claims which by said act are made provable against his estate, and which existed on the—day of——, on which day the petition for adjudication was filed by (or against) him, excepting such debts, if any, as are by said act excepted from the operation of a discharge in bankruptcy. Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, at ——, in the said district, this—day of——, A. D.——.

[Seal.]

Sections 36 and 37 provide for the extension of the acts to parties in partnership, and for the liability of the same kind of property as now obtains in ordinary winding up of partnership concerns.

Section 38 requires the due filing of all papers in the case in the order of their date, and classified as to title of subject matter.

Sections 39, 40, 41 and 42, provide that persons absent, with intent to defraud creditors, or who take any method to forestall the legal service of just and proved claims against them, are to have their property proceeded upon at the demands of creditors, who are to follow the same measures they would were the bankruptcy upon voluntary application.

In which case service of one notice upon such debtor to appear, is to be made in the same way, either by personal waiting upon, or by publication, as is now pursued in civil State actions; his non-appearance within the time specified causing the claims to go against him by default, which can afterwards be remedied for cause shown.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted, That if at any meeting of creditors to be specially called for that purpose, and of which previous notice shall have been given for such length of time as the court may direct, three-fourths in value of the creditors shall resolve that it is for the interest of the general body of the creditors that the estate of the bankrupt should be wound up and settled, and distribution made, it shall be lawful for the creditors to certify and report such resolution to the court, and to nominate one or more trustees to take and hold and distribute the estate, under the direction of such committee. If it shall appear to the court, after hearing the bankrupt and such creditors as may desire to be heard, that the resolution was duly passed and that the interests of the creditors will be promoted thereby, it shall confirm the same; and upon the execution and filing by or on behalf of three-fourths in value of all the creditors whose claims have been proved of a consent that the estate of the bankrupt be wound up and settled by said trustees according to the terms of such resolution, the bankrupt, or his assignee in bankruptcy if appointed, as the case may be, shall, under the direction of the court, and under oath, convey, transfer and deliver all the property and estate of the bankrupt to the said trustee or trustees, who shall, upon such conveyance and transfer, have and hold the same in the same manner, and with the same powers and rights, in all respects, as the bankrupt would have had or held the same if no proceedings in bankruptcy had been taken, or as the assignee in bankruptcy would have done had such resolution not been passed; and such consent and the proceedings thereunder shall be as binding in all respects on any creditor whose debts are provable, who has not signed the same, as it he had signed it, and on any creditor, whose debt, if provable, is not proved, as if he had proved it; and the court, by order, shall direct all acts and things needful to be done to carry into effect such resolution of the creditors, and the said trustees shall proceed to wind up and settle the estate under the direction and inspection of such committee of the creditors, for the equal benefit of all such creditors, and the winding up and settlement of any estate under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be proceedings in bankruptcy under this act; and the said trustees shall have all the rights and powers of assignees in bankrupt. The court, on the application of such trustees, shall have power to summon and examine, on oath or otherwise, the bankrutcy, and any creditor, and any person indebted to the estate, or known or suspected of having any of the estate in his possession, or any other person whose examination may be material or necessary to aid the trustees in the execution of their trust, and to compel the attendance of such persons and the production of books and papers in the same manner as in other proceeding in bankruptcy under this act; and the bankrupt shall have the like right to apply for and obtain a discharge after the passage of such resolution and the appointment of such trustees as if such resolution had not been passed, and as if all the proceedings had continued in the same manner provided in the preceding sections of this act. If the resolution shall not be duly reported, or the consent of the creditors shall not be duly filed, or if, upon its filings the court shall not think fit to approve thereof, the bankruptcy shall proceed as if no resolution had passed, and the court may make all necessary orders for resuming the proceedings, and the period of time which shall have elapsed between the date of the resolution and the date of the order for assuming proceeding shall not be reckoned in calculating periods of time prescribed by this act.

Section 44 provides that from and after the passage of this act, if any debtor or bankrupt shall, after the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, secrete or conceal any property belonging to his estate, or part with, conceal, or destroy, alter, mutilate, or falsify, or cause to be concealed, destroyed, altered, mutilated, or falsified, any book, deed, document, or writing relating thereto, or remove or cause to be removed the same or any part thereof, out of the district, or otherwise dispose of any part thereof, with intent to prevent it from coming into the possession of the assignee in bankruptcy, or to hinder, impede or delay either of them in recovering or receiving the same, or make any payment, gift, sale, assignment, transfer or conveyance of any property belonging to his estate with the like intent, or spend any part thereof in gaming; or shall, with intent to defraud, willfully or fraudulently conceal from his assignee, or omit from his schedule, any property or effects whatsoever; or if, in case of any person having, to his knowledge or belief, proved a false or fictitious debt against his estate, he shall fail to disclose the same to his assignee within one month after coming to the knowledge or belief thereof; or shall attempt to account for any of his property by fictitious losses or expenses; or shall, within three months before the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, under the false color or pretense of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary course of trade, obtain on credit from any person any goods or chattels with intent to defraud his creditors, within three months next before the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, pawn, pledge, or dispose of otherwise than by *bona fide* transactions, in the ordinary way of his trade, any of his goods or chattels which have been obtained on credit and remain unpaid for, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any Court of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three years.

Section 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50 provide for the punishment of officers of the Court who act wrongly with intention in bankruptcy proceedings, with a fine not less than $300 or more than $500, and for imprisonment for less than five years. Also provides the same punishment for malfeasance on the part of all persons who shall forge or cause to be forged, or knowingly allow the forgery of any seal, or commission of either the judge or register, or who shall be guilty of any criminal action or knowledge in the provocation of any false commission or documents of bankruptcy in favor of any parties. Also the same schedule of fees for legal service, &c., is provided as now obtain in proceedings in the Courts of the United States in other matters.

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